THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 305

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SELF-RULE AS INDIA'S PEACE PATH

Only Way to Reëstablish Order Called Purely Native Government

'TIDAL STREAM' FACES BRITISH AUTHORITIES

London's Control of Foreign Affairs, However, Held Necessary for a Time

By EDWARD THOMPSON

Author of "Reconstruction in India" and "The History of India"

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Settlement of its political quarrel with Britain is India's immediate, pressing problem but it is not the country's darkest cloud. Some of the delegates are men who have seen a government that to the outside world is as yet invisible.

India's ancient civilizations are disintegrating. It is faced by the breakup of its social systems. Its delegates are listening to another sound, even while deliberating in London Their only chance with their own people is to bring back a constitution so generous that it will rally to the settlement the moderate party in the National Congress. Some of them remember that one of those who negotiated Ireland's treaty with Great Britain declared that in signing it he signed their lives away.

Gandhi Not Extreme

They know that in India also the real extremists will reject any settlement, whatever it secures. Mahatma Gandhi is no extremist. Few believe that when he says independence he means independence. But everyone knows that Pandit Jawahalal Nehru means independence and nothing less; and, with independence, reconstruction of India's society along Communist lines. And it is not Gandhi, revered as he is, who is the idol of young India of both sexes. It is Jawahalal Nehru. Modern and extremist India have yet to come face to face.

The gaze has been focused on Bombay, on the open spaces packed with rebellion, on Gandhi's salt tax march, on the defiance of law. The foam cast up by the Nationalist movement has been spectacular and has arrested the world's attention. It is not the foam that matters, however, it is the immense thrust of a tidal stream. Among

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Hungarian Premier, in Berlin, Hopes for Trade Accord

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The establishment of better trade relations between Hungary and Germany is the purpose of the visit of Count Stephen Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, to Berlin. The visit is also believed to have some bearing on Wilhelmstrasse's eagerness to enliven international conversation about revision of the peace treaties. Only two days before the arrival of Count Bethlen, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, told France in his speech before the Federal Council that the Reich would always be found siding with those forces which supported progress and opposed the status quo.

Both Italy and Hungary are regarded here as being two such forces. Germania, often described as the organ of the Chancellor, speaks of the parallel interests in international politics of Hungary and Germany and mentions in this connection the question of treaty revision.

Wilhelmstrasse is also expected to discuss with Hungary the possibilities of a commercial treaty as well as the recent endeavors of the southeastern nations of Europe to arrange for joint export of their agrarian products. Germany has been following these negotiations with the utmost interest and has repeatedly shown its willingness to import farm products from southeast Europe in exchange for German industrial products.

German-Polish Pact Awaited

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, is paying his first official visit to Germany since his accession to power in 1921.

During the last decade an understanding based on the most-favored-nation treatment has been in vogue between these states, but changed conditions have affected Hungary's side of the bargain unfavorably. For two years Hungary has been trying to obtain a new trade treaty with Germany applying to imports of Hungarian cattle and meat into Germany.

Establishment of better trade relations with Germany has been delayed by the still uncompleted German-Polish trade treaty, conditions of which are likely to determine Germany's attitude to other states in reference to cattle importation.

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Monitor News on Air Earlier, at 5:45 P. M.

OWING to certain changes in the allocation of time of Station WHDH by the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, the time for the broadcast of news by The Christian Science Monitor has been altered. Hitherto the hour has been 6:45 p. m. From tonight, Nov. 22, until further notice it will be from 5:45 to 6 o'clock.

Flexible Rule in India Urged by MacDonald

Constitution Must Evolve, MacDonald Tells Delegates to London Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The initial stage in the proceedings of the Indian Round Table Conference here closed Nov. 21 with a hopeful speech by Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, who promised the minority communities that their interests will not be overlooked. He indicated that the main tests which the British Government will apply to any constitution upon which agreement may be reached in the coming discussions in committee will be whether the proposals will work and whether they are such as to be capable of evolution.

Mr. MacDonald congratulated the conference upon the remarkable achievement effected in bringing so many Indian interests together and in reaching agreement that the new constitution should be upon a federal basis.

He went on to define the next stage in the proceedings. "Your problem and my problem," he said, "is to sit down together and supply practical answers that can be embodied in an act of Parliament. This constitution, this federation, or whatever it may be, must meet two requirements. In the first place, it must work. There is no good producing a constitution which will not work. That won't get you out of your difficulties and won't get us out of ours. The other point is this: The constitution must evolve. It must be a continuing thing, and in the evolving, Indian opinion and Indian experience must be more important as an initiating power."

Mr. MacDonald's reference to minorities, which include the Muhammadans, Sikhs, non-Brahmans, Parsis and other communities, was very warmly received, the fears and suspicions of these large component units in the general Indian body politic being among the chief difficulties that have still to be overcome. His references to the British attitude also met doubts hitherto widely entertained. "I hear it sometimes said," Mr. MacDonald remarked, "that somehow or other some group or other wishes to go back upon what has been said, or what has been accepted by you as pledges between, say, 1917 (the year of the British promise of 'progressive realization of responsible government') and this moment. That is not true. The Government ac-

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NORRIS DEMANDS VOTE ON BILLS OR SPECIAL SESSION

Differs With Borah Upon Farm Measure—Blames House for Delays

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, re-elected for a fourth consecutive term at the recent elections, returned to the capital Nov. 21 and laid down the same alternative to the Administration that his progressive colleagues have already enunciated—action on their legislative program or a special session.

There was one distinction, however, between the demands of Mr. Norris and those of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, another of the insurgent leaders. Mr. Norris saw no need for bringing up the question of additional farm relief legislation in the next few months.

He favored giving the Federal Farm Board "plenty of time" to test its power and effectiveness. For this reason he was disinclined at the coming session to press for action on the export debenture that Mr. Borah is advocating.

"I am willing for the export debenture to go over for the present," Mr. Norris said. "The farm board ought to have more time to show what it can or cannot do. I am in favor of giving them plenty of time and proceeding as they are doing now in the handling of wheat."

Borah Demands Debenture

Mr. Borah upon his return to the capital indicated that, while he had no complaint to make about the farm board's purchasing of large quantities of domestic wheat, he nevertheless insisted that "nothing had been done for the farmer" and that he proposed sponsoring a renewal of the export debenture if no one else did so.

The program on which he demanded action as outlined by Mr. Norris consisted of his Muscle Shoals bill, his "lame duck" session elimination bill five times passed by the Senate and every time pigeonholed by the Republican leaders of the House, the Wagner unemployment bills and the Shipstead anti-injunction bill.

Mr. Norris explained that he did not demand passage of the measures. All he sought was freedom of action on them in the House. Votes could be obtained on these questions in the Senate, Mr. Norris declared; it was in the House controlled by the Administration where the "obstruction," as he put it, took place.

"It is entirely up to the Administration," Mr. Norris declared, "for the Administration controls the House. If the House obstructs, then that means that the Administration is obstructing, and if that occurs, then it may be necessary to give them a taste of their own medicine by using the same measures in the Senate and forcing a special session."

Much emphasis was placed by the insurgent leader upon the anti-injunction bill. He declared that this measure had been under consideration in committee longer than any

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Hoover Opposes Suspension of Public Debt Retirement

Demands Statutory Provisions for Sinking Fund Shall Be Carried Out—Surplus Funds May Be Used to Avoid Treasury Deficit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The public debt sinking fund amounting to more than $430,000,000 annually under no circumstances will be resorted to in meeting a Treasury deficit, President Hoover categorically declared Nov. 21, although intimating at the same time that foreign debt payments in the future may be used for current expenses.

So far these foreign debt sums, Treasury surpluses and other allocated funds have gone to retiring over and above the statutory provisions of the national debt. So liberal has been this policy in the past 10 years that more than $10,000,000,000 of the debt has been liquidated.

The President's statement as issued by him was as follows:

"The Administration is opposed to any encroachment upon the statutory provisions for retirement of the public debt. The sinking fund now amounts to something over $430,000,000 a year. Hitherto we have allocated various funds, such as surplus or foreign debt payments, etc., to retirement over and above the statutory provisions which excess sums would, of course, be available for current use without entrenchment upon the statutory requirements. It is sound government finance to hold to the sinking fund provisions of the public debt."

The President's declaration confirmed the information derived the previous day from the Treasury Department that any legislative effort to repeal the Sinking Fund Act would meet the energetic opposition of the Administration.

While the President's statement made clear that this phase of the national fiscal policy would be maintained, it also revealed that in another direction the 10-year policy of using all surplus funds to pay off public debt, over and above the requirement of the Sinking Fund Act,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

FRANCE TO SCAN POLITICAL SIDE OF BANK CRASH

Tardieu Cabinet Decides to Support Naming of Commission

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Tardieu Cabinet probably escaped overthrow by abandoning its objection to the nomination of a parliamentary commission to investigate alleged financial scandals connected with the failure of the Oustric bank, for the Chamber of Deputies approved appointment of such a commission by the almost unanimous vote of 585 to 10, only the Communists opposing the motion.

The Government's original contention was that a parliamentary inquiry was unnecessary, since judicial proceedings have been commenced against Albert Oustric and others connected with his banking and curb market enterprises, whose collapse is said to have cost investors $56,000,000, at least on paper.

But the Cabinet discovered that the Rules Committee of the Chamber, which passed upon the proposals made by the principal opposition parties—the Socialists and Radicals—for a far-reaching inquiry was in general favorable to such a move and the Premier's own party group in the Chamber also declared itself in favor of the investigation.

Thereupon M. Tardieu, who had said he would stake the fate of his Government on a vote concerning this proposal, decided it would not be wise and accepted the resolution framed by the rules committee which in general terms condemns financial influence in politics and political influence in the administration of justice.

M. Tardieu declares there is no intention on the part of Parliament of interfering with the strictly judicial phases of the investigation and expresses Parliament's intention of throwing full light on any political connivance with speculators in affairs such as the Oustric collapse.

Henri Cheron, recently appointed Raoul Peret's successor as Minister of Justice, who was originally opposed to the inquiry, declared if voted it would have his complete coöperation. The Radical Party leader, Edouard Daladier, caused considerable consternation when he declared 32 members of Parliament were said to be compromised in the Oustric crash including some members of the Government. He declined to mention any names.

Nomination of the parliamentary commission is expected to allay suspicion and show whether there is any actual ground for rumors of political corruption.

WAR DEBT DROP TO PRICE LEVELS WINS ADVOCACY

World Benefits Foreseen by British Banker in General Adjustment

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Frederick G. Goodenough, president of the British Banking Association, advocated at Guild Hall on the evening of Nov. 21 the adjustment of war debts to commodity price levels. By this expression he aligned the powerful financial organization he represents with the economists who hold that the instability of the gold standard is largely responsible for the present economic world crisis.

The statement is especially significant, coming as it does after pronouncements of a similar character by Viscount D'Abernon, former British Ambassador to Germany and chairman of the Dominions Royal Trade Commission, and by Sir Josiah Stamp, member of the committee of experts on German reparations.

Mr. Goodenough's main point is that the key to the situation resides in war debts. "I think," he said, "the time has arrived when all interested in commerce should bring pressure to bear upon their governments to deal with war debts. If debts are not to be altogether canceled, in all events they should be adjusted to a basis varying with the price levels of commodities, and this must have the effect of lifting a great burden off the shoulders of the world.

"Indirectly England, America and the whole world would gain enormously by some plan that would deal with war debts under the altered conditions arising out of the fall in world prices."

He went on to say that the British war debt, internal and external, governed the whole situation in the matter of long-term borrowing as easy interest rates following the collapse of the American stock exchange boom were likely to continue for some time.

"Every effort," he said, "should be made to take advantage of the present opportunity for rearranging the government debt or some of it, and if this were done the Government should undoubtedly be able to make reductions in taxation."

It was also contended by Mr. Goodenough that if the war loan could be arranged upon a cheaper basis and other economies effected, a reduction in taxation should certainly follow and great impetus be given toward trade recovery. Lord D'Abernon and Sir Josiah have been equally emphatic. Speaking at Liverpool Nov. 14, the former said the present world crisis had been treated solely as a trade crisis when it should have been considered as a crisis of currency in the first place and a crisis of indebtedness in the second, the one complicating the other and both aggravated by defective lubrication through the money factor and through impediments to trade.

Sir Josiah said Nov. 16: "If we do not solve this (gold) problem, we shall go bankrupt in Europe, and the only comfort I see at present is that the world generally finds some way out if it is vitally imperiled."

Spreader of Bank 'Rumor' Arrested

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The first arrest under the state law making it a felony willfully to circulate false rumors about banks came Nov. 21 along with optimistic statements from state officials about Louisville banks.

The Stock Yards Bank had Albert Ivison, branch manager of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, arrested on a warrant charging that the company had advised its local store managers late Nov. 20 that the bank had closed. Ivison, quickly released on $500 bond, expressed regrets and said the company had been misinformed and had done "everything humanly possible" to correct the mistake.

Officials of the Stock Yards Bank, which was doing business as usual Nov. 21, said it was in good shape and not connected with any of the closed banks here, and not affected by the bank situation.

RACKET REPORTS SHOW NEW YORK IN VICIOUS RING

Citizens' Committee Gets Ample Help in Move to Break Up Gangs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Having organized a citizens' committee on Nov. 21 to break racketeering in this city, Charles C. T. Crain, district attorney, did not have to wait long for evidence upon which to work. Within 24 hours following the committee's organization 50 victims of 15 different rackets had laid upon his desk information indicating an organized trade in terrorization that brings into the hands of underworld gangsters many millions of dollars a year.

In the trucking business alone it was estimated at least $5,000,000 annually is wrung from shippers who prefer to pay and keep quiet rather than have their goods stolen or ruined, trucks damaged, drivers beaten and stores vandalized. One merchant wrote that because he refused to pay tribute to gangdom he had been threatened repeatedly with violence and now employed a bodyguard.

It is the waterfront and railway terminals particularly that furnish the richest pickings for the "social enemies," Mr. Crain was informed. Virtually every case of freight shipped into or out of the city must pay the established toll of three cents per 100 pounds to the men who have organized this racket, it was reported. The piers of only one company are free from this underworld rule, it was declared.

Agents of the chief racketeer, according to letters received by Mr. Crain, check up on the loading and unloading, and the shipper or consignee must pay in proportion to the goods he ships or receives. Almost invariably the victims suffer in silence, for they have learned that very little protection can be expected from the police.

Letters rehearsing the old story of the milk racket were received also. Others explaining the laundry racket estimated that the tariff on this industry is more than $1,000,000 a year. Those who do not pay are apt to find the garments they handle ruined by acids or slashed to ribbons, or if that fails, they may find their shop robbed and the fixtures wrecked.

There were 10 complaints from musicians who declared that not a man could play in an orchestra without paying tribute of $1 a night to the racketeers. If he failed to do so, his instrument probably would be smashed and he himself might be black-jacked or beaten.

Still another racket reported was the night patrol. A representative of the racketeer chief calls to offer his services in "protecting" the shop of a merchant. If the merchant refuses to engage him his store is likely to be broken open and perhaps robbed. Such occurrences go down on the police blotter as burglary.

Inventors Fail to Pay Tribute to 'Hard Times'

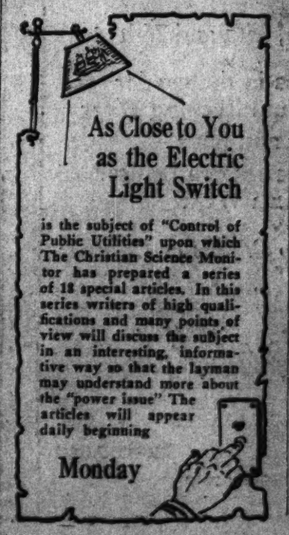
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The inventive ingenuity of the nation has apparently been in no way affected by current business depression, the Patent Office reports in its annual review.

Thomas E. Robertson, commissioner of the office, records in the report that total receipts during the past year totaled more than $4,000,000 or $300,000 more than the previous peak year, 1929.

Four thousand more patent applications were filed than during the previous year, the number amounting to nearly 91,000, while the total number of applications, including trademarks, amounted to nearly 118,000. The number of patents granted was nearly 6000 more than the previous year, reaching a total of almost 50,000. Besides patents there were 13,897 trademarks registerd and enough other marks to bring the total to 63,801.

Due to the increase of the filing fee on patent applications from $20 to $25, increase on trade-mark applications from $10 to $15, and on the final patent fee from $20 to $25 as granted by Congress, the office expects to again be on a self-supporting basis, as it was during the entire period from President Lincoln's Administration to the World War.


As Close to You as the Electric Light Switch
is the subject of "Control of Public Utilities" upon which The Christian Science Monitor has prepared a series of 18 special articles. In this series writers of high qualifications and many points of view will discuss the subject in an interesting, informative way so that the layman may understand more about the "power issue" The articles will appear daily beginning
Monday

She Helps Girl Scouts Start New Federation

© Bachrach

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER

Mrs. Hoover Pays Visit to Girl Scouts

President's Wife Praises Merging of New York's Scout Activities

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Sixty-one Girl Scouts put on their immaculate uniforms, carefully tied their black scarfs, pulled their little round hats down over their eyes and went to the Hotel Biltmore on the evening of Nov. 21 to help 350 prominent citizens, including Mrs. Herbert Hoover, launch the new federation of Girl Scout organizations of New York City.

One of the Scouts lifted her bugle high and played "Assembly," ten of them proudly held the colors, and 50 more, massed in a corner of the ballroom, sang. They told Mrs. Hoover that their "love for her is as wide as the ocean," and they assured all of the guests at the dinner that they "were glad to greet them," and then they sang gay little bits of songs which brought the green woods and camp fires and flowers into the heart of the big city.

Mrs. Hoover told the guests that she had not come as the wife of the President of the United States, nor yet as the honorary president of their national organization, but just as another guest "to the party." It "quite spoiled the party for her she announced when she found that she was listed to make a speech at the end of the evening so she had "just begged the chairman, Mrs. Robert Mead, to let her make a simple little greeting at the beginning."

"In the 10 to 12 years that I have known the organization in New York City, I don't know of anything which promises so well to Girl Scouting as this getting together in one big federation of the five boroughs," said Mrs. Hoover, and likened the federation's plan of working and playing as one group to the friendliness "which I think is the very finest thing in this organization."

She then turned to the young guests and spoke of the great opportunity which the Girl Scout organization affords for youth to come close to adults and learn "not in the didactic way of school teachers or the authoritative manner of mothers, but in simple friendly ways about the wisdom and beauty and interest and joy which older people have found in the world."

Mrs. Frederick Edey, national president, paid a tribute to Mrs. Hoover's own friendliness. Mortimer Schiff offered greetings from the Boy Scout organization.

"In these restless days of ours it is well," he said, "to remember that progressiveness is not radicalism, consideration for the rights of others does not mean the sacrifice of our own rights, and there is still some part in the world for those old-fashioned virtues of kindness, discipline, loyalty and a sense of responsibility which characterize Scouting."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade commended Scouting as offering a program for the development of leaders for "the responsible posts which women are more and more being called to fill," and Everett Colby said that he had three reasons for supporting the organization: "First, I believe that you are taking the problem of the child and the problem of youth out of the realm of sentimentality and putting it into the realm of practical and intelligent statesmanship; second, I believe you have a fine grasp of the fact that the youth of the nation is a moral, economic and spiritual asset that must be conserved at all costs; third, I believe that the work of the Girl Scouts makes for discipline, for democracy and for tolerance—and the greatest of these is tolerance."

LINDBERGHS PLANNING SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, here for the White House conference on child health and protection, confirmed reports that he and Mrs. Lindbergh are contemplating a flight to South America some time in the future.

Mrs. Lindbergh and he have been looking forward to such a flight, visiting those countries which were not touched in the first good will flight to the southern continent, Colonel Lindbergh said. "No definite plans have been made, however, and it is highly unlikely that we will be able to get away this winter," he added.

LEGISLATIVE AID FOR IDLE IS PROPOSED

Capper Promises Introduction of Bill for Emergency Building Funds

ROAD OFFICIALS URGE CASH FOR HIGHWAYS

Government-Labor Coöperation Asked—Woods Reports Support of Program

Introduction of legislation to relieve unemployment is promised by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas. Simultaneously a proposal for a congressional approval of a $250,000,000 road-building fund is received from a highway officials' association by Col. Arthur Woods's unemployment committee.

In line with this development is the plea, sounded at an economics conference at Tufts College, for coöperation between industry, labor and government.

Reports of extensive local efforts to relieve the needy and provide work, received from all parts of the country, support Colonel Woods's announcement that help from outside, private and official agencies has taken much of the burden from his committee.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A promise that legislation would be introduced at the forthcoming session of Congress to provide emergency road-building funds, and other employment and drought relief measures, was made by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Capper's promise on Nov. 21 coincided with a recommendation made by five delegates representing the Association of State Highway Officials, to the President's emergency employment committee, that Congress pass an emergency federal appropriation of $250,000,000.

Mr. Capper said that he considered unemployment the most serious problem facing the country today, and legislation for its relief the most important for Congress to consider when it convenes, Dec. 1.

Besides federal road appropriations, Mr. Capper also suggested the possibility of legislation to permit giving some 40,000,000 bushels of the wheat surplus, now owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, for the relief of the needy and unemployed.

A recent estimate placed the total amount of the grain supply now held by the corporation under auspices of the Federal Farm Board at around 110,000,000 bushels. Mr. Capper would have a large share of this used outright for relief, the loss to the grain corporation to be compensated by federal appropriation.

The delegation of highway officials came to Washington especially for a conference with the emergency committee on the existing slackness of work, due to drought and industrial depression. They were appointed at the annual convention of the highway association in Pittsburgh, to make recommendations to the emergency committee, based on resolutions passed by the association Nov. 19.

Besides the measure for emergency road appropriations, the group urged that the Federal Aid Act of 1916 be amended to permit the Government to aid the states to a maximum of 50 per cent of the cost of construction, instead of a maximum of $15,000 per mile as now provided.

They further urged that the emergency appropriation of $250,000,000 be accompanied by congressional action permitting an advance of funds to the several states, to be used in lieu of the state funds, which, under the existing law, must match all federal advances.

If the recommendation of the state highway official were to be accepted by Congress, it would mean that a total $375,000,000 might be expended out of the United States Treasury for aid in road building, since available balances up to $125,000,000 a year can be used under the plan of federal and state coöperation, now in force.

No official comment on the recommendations was issued by the President's emergency committee, but it is known to regard road construction as a practical and economical means of furnishing relief through added employment.

Porter R. Lee, a member of the committee on employment, delivered a radio talk Nov. 21 in which he pointed out that, although permanent and temporary relief measures are likely to aid very materially, the lot of the unemployed during the ensuing winter, nevertheless it would be the unemployed man himself who would have to bear the greatest share of the burden of relief.

"The utmost that any community can do by way of providing jobs and relief funds," he said, "will not be too much to take the edge off acute suffering this winter."

Poland Obeys Bidding of 'Strong Man'

* * *

Pilsudski Triumph at Election Doubted by None

* * *

Marshal Firm on Policy of Resistance

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—That Marshal Pilsudski, Poland's strong man, would triumph in the Polish elections, no one for a moment doubted. Rarely has a man occupied such a powerful position without the corresponding title as the virtual dictator of Poland. He declines to be President of the Republic and he prefers not to be head of the Ministry, yet whatever he calls himself, his biddings are obeyed, and while his own situation is secure, he can make and unmake others.

In many respects Poland has made remarkable progress since its resurrection. It was composed of pieces which had been under Russian, German, and Austrian rule. The sense of nationality was strong in the Poles, and despite different régimes and degrees of civilization, there was comparatively little difficulty in reuniting scattered parts of the geographically vanished and politically obliterated but nationally conscious people.

Nevertheless, problems of government and economics presented themselves acutely, and it was felt a strong hand was needed in the earlier years of consolidation.

Security Based on Alliance

Moreover, Poland has not yet been able to base its sense of security on anything else, in a last resort, but its special alliances, notably with France, and its own determination to resist attacks on its integrity. It is impossible to blame a country which has experienced the vicissitudes of Poland, which has been torn asunder and which has been erased from the map, for remaining exceptionally vigilant and implacably prepared to oppose force by force.

It distrusts its two great neighbors which stand to east and west, Russia and Germany. Russia a few years ago nearly reached Warsaw, and Germany makes no secret of its resolve to change the Polish frontiers, and particularly to abolish the corridor to Danzig, which gives Poland access to the sea but cuts Germany in two.

Marshal Pilsudski stands then for resistance. Resistance not only to possible external aggression, but resistance to the disintegrating elements of the interior. He has established himself apparently unshakably, and

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Geneva Pact to Limit Cost of Forces in Nations' Land, Air and Sea Categories

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Limitation of expenditure which any country may make upon land, sea and air forces will be included in the final disarmament treaty, according to the text adopted by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission Nov. 21.

The United States and Japan, however, are opposed to the use of budgetary methods in limiting armaments. Their opposition may prevent other nations from utilizing the financial check, but both the American and Japanese delegations informed the commission that they are prepared to accept direct limitation by enumerating specific forces to be allowed. At the same time they are willing that others use budgetary limitation.

While the committee by a majority of 19 votes to 2 accepted the budgetary method the delegates were evenly divided regarding the method of applying financial control Some wish the amount of money expendable upon each separate branch of forces—namely, land, sea and air—to be specified. Others wish the appropriations to be controlled only in one lump. This problem is left to the experts and the eventual disarmament conference to settle.

The commission appointed a subcommittee to consider whether it should recommend establishment of a permanent armaments commission. Non-League members like the United States and Turkey are prominently represented upon the subcommittee, but even so it is considered unlikely that their opposition to a permanent commission under League auspices and control will be dissolved.

France and Italy Abandon Hope of Naval Holiday

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — The 10,000-ton cruiser Gorizia, which was laid down at the end of last March, will be launched before the end of this year, thus being completed in record time.

It is now announced that another 10,000-ton cruiser, the Pola, will be laid down at the Leghorn Naval Yard during December. In this connection it should be remembered that the naval holiday agreed upon between France and Italy last July expires Nov. 30.

The laying down of this new Italian cruiser, together with the well-known intention of the French Government to carry out its naval program of the current year, is evidently a sign that all hope has been abandoned of extension of the naval holiday.

Naval construction will therefore be resumed according to plan and continued while negotiations for the naval settlement are in progress

Greater Coöperation for Idleness Problem Advocated at Tufts

Coöperation between industry, labor and Government was declared the preventative for unemployment at the final session of the one-day conference arranged by the Tufts College department of economics, Nov. 21.

The setting aside of funds during normal periods of business activity was urged by Dr. John B. Andrews, executive secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, as one means for meeting depression. Condition as now exists will be

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SCENERY NEEDS CLEAN-UP ACTION FINDS COUNCIL

New England Conference Ends With Resolutions Covering Various Problems

Bonfires of signboards, pruning shears on roadside shrubbery, the axfor blatant hot-dog stands, and traditional New England villages emerging in their natural charm to attract tourists in search of tranquillity. This is the picture brought out by resolutions and addresses which characterized group meetings on recreational development at the New England Conference which closed Nov. 21 at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Emphasizing their protest over the implication that Connecticut is being weaned away from the New England ideal, delegates to the conference from that State, who had taken an active part in many other group discussions regarding the welfare of New England, adopted a resolution for transmission to the resolutions committee of the New England Council, urging the restriction and control of billboards as a definite part of a roadside beautification campaign.

Walter Prichard Eaton, author, speaking under the subject, "A New Half Million Acre National Park for New England," at a sectional meeting where the recreational facilities of New England furnished topics for discussion, characterized the general view when he said:

"It is so obvious that the majority of tourists come to New England because of its landscape and human charm, combined with its summer climate and accessibility, that the economic need of preserving every bit of that charm we can is patent. It is our very greatest asset, and an asset nobody, no other section of the country, can take away from us. Nobody can take it away from us but ourselves. It is worth to us, in dollars and cents, millions upon millions a year. What it is worth to us in self-respect and in the future effect upon our children, who can estimate?"

Resolutions adopted by other groups and made public as the conference came to a close included a recommendation for the establishment of a New England-wide inspection service for the inspection of agricultural products bearing the quality label; an indorsement of the movement to exclude outside milk and cream from New England markets, and support of the movement of New England producers to expand into markets from which western cream is not now banned; the promotion of several plans for the maintenance and increase of employment, particularly in the field of public improvements; and an indorsement of the regional director's suggestion that the council act as a clearing house for information regarding relief progress in New England in cooperation with President Hoover's emergency committee on employment.

HARVARD PROPOSES TO LOOK OVER EROS

An intensive study of the asteroid Eros, which will be at its shortest distance from the earth on Jan. 29, 1931, is being made by astronomers at the Harvard Observatory. Eros will come within 16,000,000 miles of the earth, which will make it, for a time, the closest of all celestial bodies, excepting the moon.

Observations of Eros are particularly valuable, it is said, in computing the exact distance from the earth to the sun, which is known to be in the neighborhood of 93,000,000 miles. Variations of the light intensity of Eros, noted by Harvard astronomers on Nov. 21, are believed to indicate that the asteroid is irregular in shape.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate southwest shifting to north and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Nov.22 8 a.m.	Nov.21 Max.		Nov.22 8 a.m.	Nov.21 Max.
Albany	52	58	Memphis	42	56
Atlantic City	54	58	Montreal	44	..
Boston	58	61	Nantucket	54	56
Buffalo	44	62	New Orleans	58	80
Calgary	44	..	New York	54	56
Charleston	54	60	Philadelphia	54	54
Chicago	32	42	Pittsburgh	40	70
Denver	12	34	Portland, Me.	48	48
Des Moines	34	42	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Eastport	48	48	San Francisco	60	66
Galveston	54	58	St. Louis	34	52
Hatteras	60	64	St. Paul	30	34
Helena	20	38	Seattle	44	50
Jacksonville	58	64	Tampa	54	78
Kansas City	32	48	Washington	54	56
Los Angeles	58	74			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:06 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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NEW YORK CITY

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Dinner, Public Health Community Service, Perkins Hall, 6:30.

West Roxbury Community Thanksgiving Party, Highland Club, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): General Association Dance, auditorium, 8:30.

Weston: Three one-act plays, "The Choir Rehearsal," "Two Crooks and a Lady," and "Meredew's Right Hand," presented by Y. P. R. U. of Weston, Wellesley, and Needham; Weston Town Hall, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Milton Town Hall, near corner Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, Milton, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Paramount Theater, 3.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Thanksgiving concert, auditorium, 4:45.

Recital, by pupils of Mme. Luisa Tosi, Mme. Tosi's studio, 457 Audubon Road, 2:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "An American Author Discusses Modern Tendencies," by Zona Gale, with readings from her own short stories; concert by Harry Dickson, violinist, and Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Ford Hall, corner Boydoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Japan, Progressive and Picturesque," by Walter W. Allerton, in costume; lecture Hall, 3:30. Operatic Ballad and Recital, by Mme. Baschi, and assisting artists, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Ethical Society: Informal reception and supper; discussion by Dr. John Herman Randall Jr., guest of honor, and Dr. E. Stanley Abbot; Longwood Towers, Brookline, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Sunday splash, swimming pool, 9. Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45.

EVENTS MONDAY

Play, auspices Theatrical Benefit Committee, direction, F. E. Clive; benefit Disabled Veterans Hospital Exchange; Copley Theater, afternoon.

New England Women's Club: Lecture, "The Romance of Fabric," by Mrs. Katherine Osborne; Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons, lent by the U. S. S. R. through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14. Eighteenth Century French designs.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other works by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 6. Etchings of child life by various artists.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Flower pictures by Mary Lincoln Orr.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Portrait silhouettes by Baroness Eveline V. Maydell.

Lamson & Hubbard, 306 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

Scherrer Studios, 603 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

CONCERTS TO COME

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the Hotel Statler, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hazel Harrison, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Hizi Koyke, Japanese soprano, and Jean Bedetti, first violoncellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Gordon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Amy Durfee, contralto.

Saturday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Isabel French, soprano.

Thursday evening, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by George Copeland, pianist.

Thursday evening, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by James Houghton, baritone.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

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BUDGET CONTROL IS TERMED NEED OF GOVERNMENT

Expenditure and Income Balance Plan Urged by Ogden Mills

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Budgetary systems including machinery for promoting administrative efficiency and economy, together with supervision and control of spending agencies, are needed to curb the "alarming increase" in the cost of Government, Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, asserted before the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers here Nov. 20.

Contrasting the huge increases in state and local taxes from 1921 to 1928, with the marked reduction in federal taxation during the same period, Mr. Mills declared that the actual problem was not so much one of reducing governmental activities but of controlling appropriations and expenditures so as to obtain full value for the outlay.

He deplored the increasing indebtedness of state and local governments and declared that the financing of additional expenditures by means of bond issues was carried on "apparently neglectful of the fact that in the long run, borrowing is the most expensive method of public financing."

"It is unquestionably true," he continued, "that the people want, and, theoretically at least, are willing to pay for more and better service from their government. The real problem, as I see it, is not so much whether we shall decrease or increase our governmental activities, but whether we could not get what we are getting today from the Government for a good deal less than we are paying, and, from my experience, that is a very live and real question.

"Considerable progress has been made by certain state governments and by certain city governments in instituting budget systems. However, too often in these cases the budget is merely a collection of the figures of proposed expenditures with no machinery for bringing expenditures into balance with receipts, for providing an independent audit of expenditures, or for promoting administrative efficiency and economy.

"Moreover, while legislative bodies are on occasions, to say the least, extravagant, year in and year out in our cities and states the spending agencies are the ones that call for constant supervision, check and control. Not only do state and local governments need more businesslike methods in planning their entire budgets; they also need more systematic and businesslike planning of the financing of one special group of expenditures, namely, those which are now paid for from debt issues."

Mr. Mills cited figures to show that state and local taxes increased from $36.27 per capita in 1921 to $50.79 in 1928, while federal taxation in the same period dropped from $45.23 per capita to $28.03. Total expenditure by federal, state and local governments has increased 18.3 per cent since 1924.

JUDGE IN MICHIGAN SHAMES VIOLATORS

DETROIT (AP)—Judge Sherman D. Callendar thinks persons who violate traffic laws are just a lot of thoughtless schoolboys. So the judge has figured out some old-fashioned schoolboy punishments for them.

If the judge finds a person guilty, he is made to write, over and over again, his offense. "I passed a stopped street car." "I made a left turn against a red light." After the literary labors have ended, the judge calls the violator into his court room for a good old-fashioned schoolmaster's lecture.

RELIEF OFFICERS INDORSE PENSION ACT

LOWELL, Mass.—The new age pension law passed by the Legislature, effective July 1, 1931, will burden more the already overburdened cities and towns, Robert Coyne of Chelsea stated at the meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Public Relief Officers in City Hall, Nov. 20.

Mr. Coyne was supported, but Fred Waite, Evan C. Thorpe of Needham and others said the law was in the statute books and must be supported. Mr. Thorpe suggested that the meeting uphold the law in its present form, and a unanimous vote was passed in its favor. Mayor Baden outlined the city's plan for local welfare work which will cost $350,000 this year, $90,000 more than ever before.

EDUCATOR CRITICIZES WEALTHY PARENTS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Dr. S. S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, in his annual report, made public Nov. 21, sharply criticised the tendency of wealthy parents to send sons to colleges regardless of their fitness to receive higher education, and said:

"Too large a proportion of boarding school boys go to college to satisfy that parental pride which in turn is engendered by fear of relatives and neighbors. They spend hundreds of days and thousands of dollars, these bewildered boys, stumbling along what ought to be a widening path of usefulness, but what often proves a morass of disappointments and dissipation."

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY ELECTS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Mrs. Wendell Burt Folsom of Exeter was elected Governor of the Mayflower Descendants of New Hampshire at the society's annual meeting Nov. 21. Judge Leslie P. Snow of Rochester was elected Deputy Governor; Miss Harriet I. Parkhurst of Concord, Secretary; Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins of Lisbon, Treasurer; and Miss Edith S. Freeman of Concord, Historian.

D. A. R. MEETING ANNOUNCED

Plans for the regional meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held in Boston Dec. 3 and 4 were discussed at a meeting of the state board of management of that organization at the Hotel Vendome on Nov. 21. Mrs. Stephen Hurd, Regent for Massachusetts, presided.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

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Automotive Activity Reports Encouraging

SOME encouraging reports have been received from the automotive industry within the last few days.

Officials of important motor and body plants in St. Louis state that employees are being recalled as rapidly as production can be stepped up.

Orders for new model cars are reported to be coming in, in some instances faster than they can be filled. Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants are expected to be operating at 75 per cent of capacity by Dec. 1.

SELF-RULE HELD ONLY WAY TO ORDER IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

moderate Indians and British alike the conviction deepens that a strong government for India is a prime necessity. The feeling that if order goes all goes, is so ingrained in the British view that even those generously disposed toward Indian aspirations are disquieted.

Yet a strong government will never be obtained by keeping a non-irresponsible administration at the center or by arming the Viceroy and Governors with exceptional power over the ruling elected Legislatures. Every time the vote is exercised, however reasonable it may be, a racial quarrel emerges. Lord Irwin is denounced in ultra-Conservative circles for the weakness of his government. It is overlooked that India has had a weak government for many years past. In legislation, governments have truckled to Legislatures; yet even so they have experienced one threatening disturbance after another, resulting in thousands of imprisonments or suspension of ordinary legal procedure.

Problem of Strong Government

The Simon report recommended fully responsible provincial governments, but a nonresponsible central government. Indian opinion has decisively rejected this. The Government of India dispatch on the report would have a certain number of portfolios definitely reserved for Indian ministers selected by the Viceroy, but not under the Legislature. Even this will not serve. It would merely provide scapegoats whenever a clash came between the Government and the Legislature. We shall never again see a strong government in India until we see an Indian one. If India is to be preserved from anarchy, it must be by an Indian government, entirely responsible to an elected Legislature.

But how is an Indian government to be strong in the midst of widespread lawlessness and anger? In the first place it must be protected from external attack, or diplomatic quarrels with other nations, while it comes to grips with its own problems. If their own affairs are handed over to them, the vast majority of Indian politicians, even now, are prepared to concede the necessity of what are called safeguards. Foreign relations and defense cannot be abandoned by Great Britain until an army entirely officered by Indians has been formed and the Indian Government once more controls and administers a law-abiding country.

This degree of protection then is essential, and it operates in a field where British power is still effective. Secondly, the princes have revealed a fact which had been clear to close observers for some time past, that they are prepared to come into the Indian federation. Their motives, since they are human, are mixed, but they desire to get back their old position in their relation to the Indian Government—that of rulers of kingdoms independent in all internal matters.

This position has been impaired in the past. They desire too to influence the tariff policy, which brings them no revenue but bears hardly on them and their subjects. But if they come into a United States of India, they will bring with them stability in many ways. They represent regions still largely undisturbed by the national congress, democracy or modern progress. For their own sakes they will resist a fiscal tendency that disturbs British traders as well as themselves.

Their adherence to a federated India will make talk of debt repudiation, and legislation equalizing foreign business innocuous. They have largely taken up Indian stock and are aware how disastrously even talk of scrapping Indian debts reacts before their country's credit. Moreover, British and Indian commercial interests are interwoven to an extent not commonly realized. Of recent years some of the princes, as well as the capitalists in British India, have become great shareholders in English companies operating in Calcutta.

We can see then that agreement will not be impossible on one or two points: the necessity of a federated United States of India, the individual countries having varying methods of government, and the necessity of Britain retaining a while longer conduct of foreign relations and part control of army and foreign loans, while India is left free to form its own army, diplomatic service, and reserve banks.

Agreement on these matters will provide at least the framework for a self-governing India and enable discussion to concentrate on harder questions.

Former Grand Duchess Tells Women of Trials Since Fall of the Romanoffs

Educated along religious lines rather than those pertaining to the affairs of the world, the former Grand Duchess Marie of Russia told the members of the Massachusetts League of Woman Voters that her struggle to make a place for herself since the overthrow of the Russian royal family had been a series of severe trials.

The pomp and ceremonies of the Romanoff court were but a tinsel background for the work she had later to do when trying to earn a living in French embroidery factories, she said. The factory girls did not like her and later when she had left and set up her own establishment, embroidery went out of fashion.

As a child educated at the home of her uncle, the Grand Duke Serge, and in the palace of the Tsar, the Grand Duchess never in her wildest flights of imagination anticipated that some day she would be called upon to earn her own living. Later, as the wife of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and unhappy because of a marriage she had not desired, she upset all court conventions by enrolling as a student in the Commercial Art School in Stockholm.

Then came her return to Russia and the World War in which she enlisted as a nurse. But the new life was a short one for the revolution came, and with it the end of the Romanoffs.

"Everything was changed," she said. "And so, friends and fortune gone, brother in exile and my father in prison, I escaped through the assistance of my cousin, Queen Marie of Rumania, and came finally to America."

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Poland Obeys Bidding of 'Strong Man'

Pilsudski Triumph at Election Doubted by None

Marshal Firm on Policy of Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

whoever comes and goes, Marshal Pilsudski stays. But he has a profound and undisguised contempt for Parliamentary institutions. He will tolerate them if they don't hamper him too much, but if they are obstructionist, he will take a short way with them.

The political situation in Poland presents a curious spectacle. The resignation of the Slavek Cabinet and its displacement by the Pilsudski Cabinet at the end of August, was immediately followed by dissolution of Parliament. The pretext was that reform of constitutional laws could not be effected by the existing Sejm. But the old Sejm was invested with special constituent powers while the new Parliament is not. With a sufficient majority, however, doubtful questions of legality may well be swept aside.

Methods Criticised

Marshal Pilsudski meant to have his majority. Even such French newspapers as Journal des Debats deprecate the rigorous method of arresting, on the eve of the elections, a large number of former deputies and influential members of the opposition. Some are accused of criminal and others, political offenses. These drastic measures might conceivably have produced results contrary to those intended, but Marshal Pilsudski appears to have calculated aright.

The Bloc Govtal, which represents the Pilsudski policy, triumphs. It obtains 248 seats out of a total of 444. Thus constitutional reforms, which will increase the powers of the President and executive, doubtless will be passed. In some sense this result may be regarded as the Polish reply to German elections of September, which gave the Hitlerites considerable representation, and to the German demand for revision of treaties. In foreign countries, especially those regarded as friendly, there has been intense propaganda lately and forceful expression of the Polish thesis that any attempt at revision, at Poland's expense, infallibly means war.

Communists, and other parties of the extreme Left, were reduced to a mere handful. Racial minorities suffered heavy losses. On the other hand nationalists, who are nominally in opposition, gained, but this only serves to emphasize the strength of the national sentiment of which Marshal Pilsudski is the chief banner-bearer.

In short, the elections were in reality a plebiscite on the name of Pilsudski and the plebiscite confirms his authority. For the next five years, if there are no untoward events, Poland should be able to proceed with its stabilization on increasingly democratic and parliamentary lines.

But Marshal Pilsudski will be watchful, probably in the background, for he is expected to resign his post as Prime Minister and content himself with the specific job of organizing the army. Always will he be ready to intervene decisively.

STATE WORKER DOCKS SELF

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—It was learned Nov. 21 that T. W. Bass, secretary to Gov. Arthur J. Weaver, had docked himself for his salary for August and September, during which time he was out of the office much of the time campaigning for the office of State Treasurer. He was elected.

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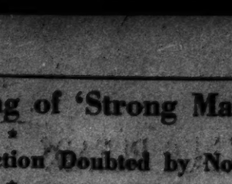
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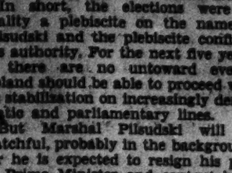
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WILBUR PLEADS BROADER SCOPE BE GIVEN CHILD

Should, He Says, Be Free to Develop Initiative—Wants All Helped

By MARY HORNADAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A plea for decentralization of the great mass of information compiled by the White House conference on child health and protection until it reaches every mother and father, every school board and legislator in the country was made by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

"The great need for us to deal with in this conference is that of getting the gist of our discussions back into action in the lives of children in this country—black and white, yellow and red, rich and poor and all that lies between," Dr. Wilbur declared. The local unit, he said, must be looked to for effective education or welfare work and national legislation in the field kept at a minimum.

"No one should get the idea that Uncle Sam is going to rock the baby to sleep," he declared. "It seems to me that this conference offers a challenge to each of us no matter where he may live or what he may be doing, to see that in his community our findings are understood and acted upon. Our function should be to help parents, not to replace them."

Dr. Wilbur predicted that out of the conference would come particularly an increased range of activities for the schools and that experts would be used soon in a dozen fields in attempting to solve the problem of the child lawbreaker.

Scope for Child to Develop

"I count it a major sin of our country," he said, "that we permit immature boys and girls to be contaminated in the sordid pool of our confined criminals."

The necessity of leaving the child wide margins of free time and free space to develop personal initiative was emphasized.

"We need to fight the crystallizing effect of habit upon all of our methods of dealing with the child and particularly with regard to the school curriculum or with other procedures or methods of handling large groups," Dr. Wilbur said, adding that early rigidity, unconsciously developed at times, leads to most of the mass habits and mass follies.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the college of home economics, Cornell University, assistant director of the conference, told the same general session that it is not power over the child that the conference aimed to gain, but the developing of power in him.

"If," she said, "we could at once put into effect all the program outlined and the hopes expressed here, it might not in the deepest sense, be good, because the truly great adventure is that in accomplishment than in accomplishing—with the child."

A rift in the conference widened as any more action on the handicapped child approved without a dissenting voice a resolution recommending that legislation comparable in scope and purpose to the Sheppard-Towner Act be reenacted" and that the children's bureau be continued, "in the same relation to the administration of the measure as those in which it served with signal wisdom and success under the previous legislation." The Sheppard-Towner Act, which provided for infancy, maternal and child health work under the children's bureau, lapsed in 1929.

Oppose School Medication

This resolution was in direct conflict with a recommendation of the public health committee to transfer such activities from the children's bureau to the public health service. Indications were that both sections would continue in their opposing views and that the conflicting recommendations would have to be ironed out by the special committee on procedure which will attempt to reconcile the two views in the final recommendations of the conference.

Applause greeted a tenet set forth by the committee on the schoolchild declaring that the school should undertake no health service "that takes away the fundamental responsibility of the home toward its children." Remedial and curative work should be left to the home; less attention should be paid to health instruction in the schools and more to a program of living that will insure good health, the report said.

The function of the juvenile court should be one of education, Judge Frederick P. Cabot of Boston told a luncheon meeting discussing the subject. "It is important to make a child see the bearing of his act on the future and on the people around him. It is not a question of blame," he declared. A judge's approach to both a child and his parents should be intimate, removing all feeling that they might have, "that something was being put over on them," Judge Cabot declared.

"Every child should be educated along the lines of his greatest ability," said Thomas M. Balliet, former dean of the school of education, New York University, at a luncheon meeting discussing the relationship of the school to delinquency. "If a boy makes 100 per cent in two or three subjects, we should let him step through with 40 per cent in others. At present the one who gets a high grade in some subjects but fails in one is held back, although he may have possibilities of genius."

Free Play of Prices Advocated by Barnes

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said on Nov. 21 the "only way to let economic forces work themselves out" is to allow "free play of prices without the injection of Government control or influence."

Mr. Barnes was speaking at a banquet attended by directors of the organization.

He said, "Original forces intended to be helpful acts of governments have carried within themselves their own destruction," and attributed present world business conditions to high walls of protection built around themselves in various countries.

"Organized business should do everything humanly possible to shorten business difficulties," Mr. Barnes said. He declared business leadership in America is studying every device to soften unemployment and is studying means to shorten hours and increase wages.

Higher wages will come when a justifiable increase in production creates a greater buying power, he said.

Owner Is Paid $500 Not to Sell His Dog

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The crowd cheered and "Owen's Bereta of Costilla," a female German shepherd dog, leaped 9 feet, 6 inches into the wall-scaling championship of the annual show of the Kansas City Kennel Club, Nov. 21.

After each of several graceful bounds, the winner, unmindful of the plaudits of the audience, leaped upon her master with a demonstration of enthusiastic affection. The crowd was touched by the apparent attachment. So was R. L. Gray, president of the club sponsoring the show. He conferred with H. F. Owen, who owned the animal and who had announced she was for sale.

Mr. Gray finally handed Mr. Owen a $500 check. Mr. Owen accepted it and led away the dog. The curious among the crowd sought an explanation. "It would be wrong to separate them," Mr. Gray said. "I gave Owen $500 to keep the dog."

ALIENS ENDANGERED IN PERU'S OIL RIOTS

LIMA, Peru (By U.P.)—Labor difficulties at Talara, Peru's most important petroleum center, reached such a serious stage Nov. 21 that the United States Embassy and the British Legation asked the Government for troops to protect 500 United States citizens and other foreigners in the oil fields.

The situation was regarded by the oil companies as potentially grave and the Government ordered 220 troops from northern garrisons to proceed at once to the oil fields to reinforce the 80 soldiers already on the spot.

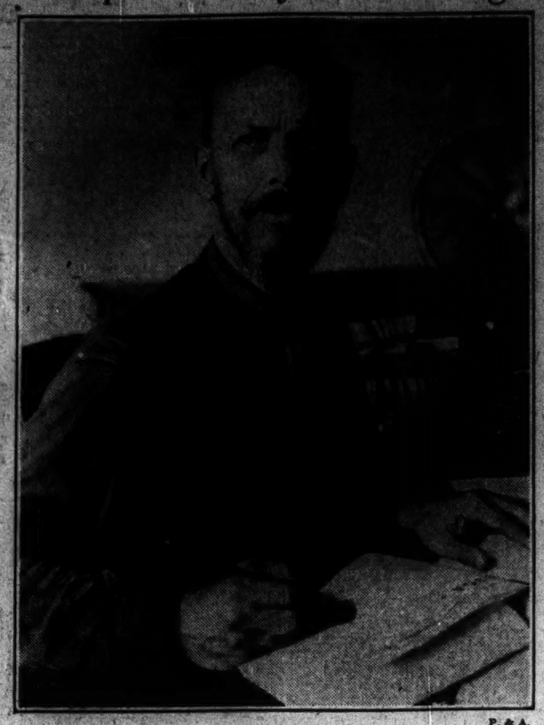
METHODISTS LAUDED FOR THEIR DRY FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Methodists from the beginning have sought to end drink and drunkenness. They will never retreat," Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, under whose leadership the navy was made dry, recently told the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He said critics have declared that the church should ignore such important questions, but that Jesus lifted up temperance and warned of sins against the body, inculcated sobriety, enunciated social justice in his Sermon on the Mount and gave the Golden Rule as the law.

Translator Is Still a 'Learner' Despite Ability in 28 Tongues



P. & A.

Wilfred Stevens, State Department Linguist, Insists He Doesn't 'Know' All Languages He Works With—Says No One Can

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Although Wilfred Stevens, who recently returned to the State Department as chief translator, has translated official documents in 28 or more languages, he insists that he doesn't know that many—that no person can expect to acquire perfection in more than one language or any degree of thoroughness in more than two.

Great was his protest recently when in connection with his appointment his linguistic achievements were published. In a letter to the Washington Star, he admitted that it was true that as a translator in the State Department, he had found it necessary to study many languages, but declared that to infer that he "knew" all these languages was illogical.

"I have never made any such claim, much less did I authorize any reporter to proclaim such nonsense abroad and thus represent me as a mental prodigy, when in reality I am rather dull," he wrote. This in spite of an associate's affirmation that he chats in Arabic, has written a Chinese dictionary and has invented a universal language.

His achievements with 28 languages are nothing to give publicity to at all, Mr. Stevens insists, inasmuch as there are about 3300 languages in the world. It was his associates who gave out the information about his writing or speaking 28 languages, and they still stand back of their statements, in spite of his modesty. "He knows Chinese and French and Polish and several other languages better than some scholars to whom these tongues are native," one of them said.

Modest About Accomplishment

"Let none of my fellow students in this noble domain imagine for a minute that I am a monopolist," Mr. Stevens wrote to the Star. "Many of them are, perhaps, far better linguists than myself, though they are lucky enough to avoid notoriety. I expect to remain a learner, even in my mother tongue, to the end of my days. There are doubtless hundreds of men right in this country who have studied a greater or less number of the wonderful forms of speech that characterize the races of mankind and that is all I have done or care to pass as having done."

Mr. Stevens agreed to translate only about six or eight languages when he came back to the department, recently, but he told officials that he would help out with any others he could. He has not the time to refresh his memory on all the tongues he has dabbled with in years past. Besides being a linguist, Mr. Stevens is a naturalist and agriculturist, following these leanings at his home at Landover, Md., where he lives alone.

Japanese and Chinese are the most difficult tongues to learn, in Mr. Stevens's opinion, and for beauty, there is no language to compare with the French, he thinks. The language he invented is said to combine euphony with conciseness, but he has laid it away for the present, because he is too busy with other things. It is entirely different from Esperanto, he says.

Began Learning at 10

When he was only 10 years of age, Mr. Stevens began learning languages. In his native village in Minnesota, his playmates were children from German, Italian, Scandinavian and one or two other stocks. Stevens found it was fun to talk to them in languages other than English and was soon going to their homes and conversing with their parents in their native tongues. From the Sioux Indians, near by, he learned their language. He never had a language teacher and for the most part was self-educated. His method of picking up a language in later years was to read a great number of books and magazines in that language, noting root words and listing them.

For four years from 1894 to 1898, Mr. Stevens read proof in the Government Printing Office, all the time studying various languages. His youthful hobby was soon to become his profession. The next three years he translated for the War Department's Military Intelligence Bureau. Then the State Department heard of him and annexed him in 1901.

For nearly 26 years he worked there, and then sent in his resignation, planning to retire to his isolated Maryland farm. On the retirement a few weeks ago of John S. Martin he was prevailed upon by the department to return as chief translator.

A knowledge of about 20 languages is necessary before one is employed by the State Department's bureau of translation. In addition, a knowledge of diplomatic negotiations and their significance is requisite, inasmuch as the correspondence translated is often basic in international relations, and is filed away with other historical documents of the department. While the division's chief translations are of diplomatic correspondence, it also translates newspaper and magazine articles for officials, when called upon.

Students Approve Manning's Sermon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ninety-five students at the General Episcopal Theological Seminary have signed and presented to Dr. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York, a statement approving his recent much-criticized sermon.

The sermon, delivered at the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles K. Gilbert as a suffragan bishop on Oct. 28, became the subject of controversy over whether the Protestant Episcopal Church is Protestant or Catholic.

A sentence in the sermon stated that the standards of the church are "fundamentally and definitely Catholic." Bishop Manning has referred critics to the full text of his sermon, which he said cites also the Protestant character of the religion.

The action of the students follows a public statement of 13 rectors who insisted that the Episcopal Church is Protestant. Bishop Manning agreed with this statement.

Resolutions and letters expressing approval of Bishop Manning's views have also been sent to him from various parts of the country.

SPRAGUE HEADS SECRETARIES

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Ernest L. Sprague, Rhode Island, was elected president of the Association of Secretaries of State here Nov. 20 at the close of its annual convention.

DRYS TO RESIST THREAT TO LAW IN GRAPE DRINK

Stiffening of Volstead Act Talked—Mrs. Willebrandt Has 'Nothing to Say'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The manufacture and sale of the widely advertised California grape concentrate which becomes wine through fermentation is characterized by the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Methodist board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, Nov. 21 as an experiment "more dangerous to the success of prohibition than any evolved since the Eighteenth Amendment became effective."

Temperance leaders of all affiliations, Dr. Wilson declared, were "very much disturbed" by the possibilities suggested by the beverage. "If it is proved that this can be done legally," he asserted, "it only shows that there is need of another amendment to the Volstead Act."

Dr. Wilson indicated further that the drys were disappointed in the connections of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, with the product. Mrs. Willebrandt is now general counsel for the California Cooperative Association which markets the concentrate.

"Asleep at the Switch"

"We have been so used to leaving everything to Mrs. Willebrandt, who represented our side for years," Dr. Wilson declared, "that our eyes were not open to the fact that she was now attorney for the grape growing industry of California and we were asleep at the switch while this got started.

"The dry forces were not looking for it. It seems to me that the whole thing is wrong. It does not seem to me that a wine concentrate which needs only a little time or a little doctoring to be made intoxicating should be given rights that evidently have not been given this product under the prohibition law."

When interviewed by newspaper reporters, Mrs. Willebrandt emphatically declared that she had nothing to say about the matter or Dr. Wilson's statements.

"All I have to say," Mrs. Willebrandt announced, "is that I do not intend to conduct my private law practice in the newspapers."

The grape concentrate is a product of Fruit Industries Ltd., of California, a cooperative which is a beneficiary of the Federal Farm Board to the extent of more than $9,000,000 in loans from government funds. The product was first introduced in Milwaukee, Wis., some weeks ago. Claims have been made that the alcoholic content of the concentrate is negligible at the time of distribution.

Officials Studying Question

In the last few days federal prohibition executives indicated that they were studying the matter closely, although denying that official complaints against its sale had been made.

Dr. Wilson stated that he would deal with the subject in the annual report he will make to the temperance board at its meeting in Washington Dec. 5. He also expressed the opinion that the question would be made a subject for study and report by the National Legislative Conference, a joint meeting of temperance and welfare organizations including all the churches and the Anti-Saloon League which meets in Washington in December.

"This thing is wrong," he said, "because, while it may be within the letter of the law, it violates the intent of the prohibition law. As I see it, it represents a frank betrayal of all that temperance workers have sought to bring about."

NUMBER OF AVIATORS DOUBLES DURING YEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—This year's progress in civil aviation has been particularly marked by continued development of scheduled air transportation of mail, passengers and express, according to the annual report of Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

Passenger air transport lines are gradually attracting more of that large class of people who could travel by air, but who so far have not adopted its use, the report states. Scheduled air transport operators flew 25,141,499 miles during the calendar year 1929, carried 173,405 passengers, 1,886,879 pounds of express and 7,772,104 pounds of mail. During the year the Department of Commerce granted 10,360 pilots' licenses, approximately twice as many as the year before.

HINT TO FRANCE SEEN IN SPEECH ON REICH POLICY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The speech of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, before the Federal Council on reparations and territorial boundaries has met so far with friendly reception in Nationalist circles, though some wish he had been even more outspoken.

In the Social Democratic camp his statement is regarded as contributing little to the improvement of international relations and is described as a continuation of "the by no means pleasing international discussion" which is now under way.

One Nationalist newspaper lauds Dr. Curtius for having openly stated that Germany would always be found on the side of those forces working against the maintenance of the status quo.

This is generally interpreted as a distinct hint to France that the Reich some day may be willing to cooperate more closely with Benito Mussolini of Italy against France.

The Social Democratic Vorwaerts regrets that Dr. Curtius officially stated that Germany refused to guarantee it would continue making reparation payments on the present scale as this is apt to cause fresh unrest.

"The Foreign Minister of the Reich thereby certainly will not strengthen the confidence abroad in Germany, which the Chancellor of the Reich is trying to win by his financial reform work," this paper declares.

It finally indicates that Poland under Marshal Pilsudski and France under André Tardieu can scarcely be expected to hand back Polish territory to Germany and asks why, if this is the case, Dr. Curtius should have alluded to this delicate point.

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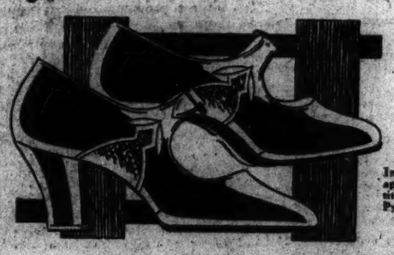

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THE FLORIDA SUNBEAM
Daily via N. Y. N. H. & H., Penna., R. F. & P., S. A. L. Commencing December 1
THROUGH SERVICE FROM NEW ENGLAND

	The Havana Special	The Florida Sunbeam
Lv. BOSTON	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
PROVIDENCE	5:03 P.M.	7:05 P.M.
NEW LONDON	6:40 P.M.	9:25 P.M.
	9:23 P.M.	10:47 P.M.
NEW HAVEN	7:47 P.M.	10:39 P.M.
BRIDGEPORT	8:13 P.M.	11:16 P.M.
Due JACKSONVILLE	7:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Due TAMPA	6:15 A.M.	10:05 A.M.
SARASOTA	8:30 A.M.	2:05 P.M.
Due ST. PETERSBURG	7:30 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Due MIAMI	6:35 A.M.	2:53 P.M.
Lv. MIAMI—Pan American Airways, Inc.	8:00 A.M.	Clyde S.S. 4:30 P.M.
Due HAVANA	10:15 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Due KEY WEST	11:15 A.M.	
Lv. KEY WEST—P. & O. S. S.	12:00 Noon	
Due HAVANA	6:30 P.M.	

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RADIO AVIATION

More on the Stokowski Mystery

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TWO weeks ago we published a mere personal opinion of the writer regarding the idea of using mystification as a publicity appeal in the Stokowski symphonic broadcasts. Assuming that we might easily be wrong, we asked our readers to write in what they thought about it. Our question has been answered.

We had hoped that the discussion could be made more complete by having someone come to the defense of the idea, but not a whisper was heard. Even the publicity agents did not attempt it. So we can only present two particularly interesting letters on the subject, reminding our readers that they do not necessarily represent either the opinion of the writer or the Monitor, but are presented for their value as contributions to this interesting discussion.

The first is from a radio technician, a church organist by avocation, who formerly worked for the National Broadcasting Company and is now manager of a commercial radio station engaged in transatlantic service. His initials, R. H., will suffice. He says:

"I must tell you briefly that I enjoyed your article about Stokowski as published in last Saturday's Monitor. Although I have had no personal contact with the gentleman, I have assisted in preparing some of his apparatus.

Gewgaws and Gadgets

"I distinctly remember the first attempt which he made at doing his own gain-controlling. Since there was more than a ton of funny apparatus to handle upon this occasion, I managed to get myself shunted onto a small-time job for the evening and did not go to Philadelphia. The engineers who did go regretted their misfortune. The whole NBC laboratory, and mechanical forces had been rushed to pieces preparing mysterious gadgets, weird-looking gewgaws and awe-inspiring whatnots. Nobody knew what they were for. It was doubtful that a combination of these trinkets in any possible sequence would produce anything—but an impression with which to influence the uninitiated.

"A five-ton truck transported most of the armaments to Philadelphia. The overflow was accommodated in other and less desirable ways, a common sight being that of a poor NBC man struggling down Fifth Avenue with microphone stands sticking out from his careening form like cactus needles.'

"Upon reaching Philadelphia, according to the victims who were present, every available piece of scenery was connected and placed in a conspicuous position in the auditorium. Technicians perspired; flashlights boomed; photographers rushed back to city desks with the loot. Ultimately the amazing array of jimcracks was disconnected (although every piece remained in position for scenic effect) and finally when the hook-up had been pared down to the conventional condenser mike with a carbon "duo" (the standard equipment for an orchestral pick-up), the engineers cracked broad smiles, washed their hands and went out into the night.

Saving the Network

"The program went over well, Mr. Stokowski had become involved while watching the volume indicator installed for his especial edification, and had begun to send out a level some 6 decibels higher than the overload limit for the network. But an alert control man at the central control point had disregarded instructions and had instinctively adjusted the level to a value which prevented at least some of the network from being 'knocked off the air.'

"The press notices were pretty fair. The junk was lugged back to 711 Fifth Avenue (NBC headquarters) and stowed away for future reference. Relief was administered to the engineers. Someone suggested that it might be better economy to photograph the set-up at New York next time and save the transportation charges to Philadelphia. But this suggestion was not acted upon favorably and the Philadelphia Orchestra played to an even greater audience of mechanical gadgets shortly afterward."

Which is one picture of a Stokowski broadcast. The other letter comes from a former newspaper radio editor, now editor of a leading furniture magazine and directing its radio activities. His initials are W. S. and his letter reads as follows:

"Leopold Stokowski, distinguished artist and director, has brought vital and living forces to the microphone in his musical presentations. His contribution to the radio art is indeed commendable but, in public fancy and opinion, has been clouded by the reference to 'a new and mysterious device which is to be used to control the broadcast.'

"Inquiry made among the leading radio and technical engineers in this section fails to disclose knowledge of any such revolutionary device. Were this alleged 'device' to really exist, then it is reasonable to assume that every control room operator in radio broadcasting circles would be out of employment.

"But, to the contrary, they are still on the payrolls of the various key and independent stations performing their daily tasks.

"The writer agrees with your splendid article of Nov. 8. In our estimation, it is misguided and ill-advised publicity, on the part of the broadcasters, meaning nothing of value and detracting from the general and artistic excellence of the Stokowski offerings.

"Closer adherence to facts on the part of those directing the Stokowski publicity is advisable. They will do well to hold aloof from blatant mention of anything so mysterious in this advanced stage of the art. The crystal era has long since passed.

Publicity Boomerangs

"The public is both 'radio conscious' and 'radio wise,' which causes mention of eerie and mysterious apparatus, which is non-existent, to act as a bombastic boomerang, such as has occurred in this particular case.

"Clean, intelligent publicity should surround the work of all great artists, and Leopold Stokowski is no exception. His work and the cost involved are of such importance as to make legerdemain in publicity unnecessary.

"Remove the cloak of publicity which is of a low order, banish the clouds of mystery, and allow one of the outstanding presentations now on the air lanes of the nation to be broadcast in its richest and fullest beauty.

"The public will be the final judge. And it will utilize no "mysterious" devices in its approbation of the work of a genius. So why encumber the genius in the first place?

"Phineas T. Barnum filled a certain need many years ago. But it is a belated date to revive his old-time tricks, particularly when they are to the detriment of a really great artist whom the American public is only beginning to appreciate."

Both of these letters are interesting comments. We feel sure that a group of distinguished radio engineers would be glad to be the guests of the Stokowski group at the next broadcast and would keep the details of the invention secret if they were asked to do so. With such a committee giving its opinion on the apparatus used, much of the present mystery would be cleared up and one could fairly compare Mr. Stokowski's technical efforts with his undeniable great musical achievements.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE AS SEEN FROM OVER HANWORTH PARK

Britain's Private Flying Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WHAT Croydon is to the commercial air services, Hanworth Park and Heston Park are for private fliers of London, whose numbers are increasing week by week. At Hanworth just outside London, where National Flying Services have their headquarters and which has only been in existence for a year, there are already over 1000 members, of whom about half are active flying members. A view of a student pilot in flight over the clubhouse is shown in the accompanying picture.

It is noteworthy how many women are taking up flying. On any weekday as many women as men pupils will be found at Hanworth Club either flying or undergoing instruction in one way or another. At present 20 airplanes are kept at this airdrome, of which 12 are for instructional purposes and eight for taxi hire. There are 20 private small hangars, all of which are occupied, as well as space in the large hangars. The six instructors do not find the time hanging idle on their hands, as the flow of pupils in all the stages of instruction is constant.

The average cost of learning to fly so as to qualify for a pilot's "A" certificate is £40, which includes the entrance fee and the first year's subscription. An "A" certificate qualifies the pilot after 25 hours solo flying to make solo journeys outside the area of the airdrome and to keep a log of these. The "B" certificate is very much stricter. This qualifies a pilot to fly for hire. He has to have a theoretical and practical knowledge of engineering and to have flown 100 hours solo within a year of his application. When he has got his certificate he has to pass an examination for fitness by the Air Ministry authorities every 6 months.

National Flying Services was formed for the purpose of organizing flying clubs and creating throughout the country a chain of airdromes, landing grounds, and other necessary facilities. It provides a touring, servicing, and garaging organization for private aircraft owners; works a taxi service and is of service generally in every way connected with air travel.

During its first year's work seven first-class airdromes have been fully equipped and are now operating. These are: the headquarters at Hanworth; the Berks, Bucks & Oxon at Reading; Hull Aero Club; the Yorkshire Aeroplane Club at Sherburn in Yorkshire; the Nottingham Flying Club; the Blackpool and Fylde Aero Club at Blackpool, and the South Staffordshire Club at Stoke-on-Trent. These are all clubs organized in connection with National Flying Services and are in addition to the many light airplane clubs established in different parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Some 50 landing grounds have been surveyed, some of which have already been acquired by towns, while negotiations are proceeding for others. The ultimate aim is that there shall be no town of any importance which cannot be reached safely, comfortably, and speedily by air; also to make the means of learning to fly available throughout the country. At the end of 1929 there were over 1000 pilots and by the end of 1930 the number should be about 1500.

Although it is recognized that gliding will probably never be anything but an excellent sport, it is nevertheless a good starting school, and every glider pilot is a potential airplane pilot. Glider clubs have sprung up all over the country and the sport seems to have taken a firm hold and is likely to spread as the supply of gliding machines grows.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 "Blueing the Blues."
6:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 NBC, Negro dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; "Adventures in Science." Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; road reports.
5:45 "Evening Stars."
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Sid Reinhers and John Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Cirque" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller' sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company presents Ernest Moret's "Lorenzaccio."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Tom Clines' Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:00 Popular program.
8:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
8:30 Dance music and football scores.
8:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
9:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
9:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
8:30 CBS, "Dancing Yesterdays": Quartet; dance orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Harry Salter and his orchestra; Adele Vasa, soprano
9:00 CBS, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, Address, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "A Kentucky Romance."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Studio Program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 23

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:00 p. m.—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
1:15 Howard Harrington, tenor.
1:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
1:45 Harry Schyde, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths": "Why I Believe in the Community Church Movement," Prof. Clarence R. Skinner.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chorus; organ.
5:00 NBC, Mixed quartet; male quartet; organ; instrumental ensemble.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks; time.
9:15 NBC, Marie Healey, soprano; male quartet; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church, Boston.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Florence Wightman, harpist; Danse Sacre et Profane (Debussy); Rouet d'Omphale (Saint-Saens); L'Arlesienne Suite (Biset) La Valse (Ravel).
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes": quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; chorus; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; duo.
6:15 "Chronicles": recorded program.
6:45 Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster.
7:00 Time; Part III, "Journey's End."
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schuman-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Feature Magazine Hour: sketches; talks; orchestra.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella: orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Songs at Eventide": soloist; organ.
11:00 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Al Harris, reader; Gertrude Reinhart, violinist.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 "A Foursome in Song": male quartet.
2:30 Concert String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 The Buccaneers.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. "Anacreon" Overture (Cherubini); "Haffner" Symphony (Mozart); Ein Heldenleben (A Hero's Life) (R. Strauss).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnyboners, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Pittsfieldites Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenney, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra; trio; soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "The Gauchos": Argentine music.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop"; sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Pons Pictures"; orchestra, direction of Domenico Savino.
10:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, concert violinist; concert orchestra.
10:30 Telegraphic report of Bruins-Detroit hockey game, Frank Ryan.
1:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music and poetry readings.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church services.
2:00 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
3:45 Organ recital, Hotel Bradford.
5:30 MacDowell Ladies' Quartet.
7:30 Rescue Society Service.
8:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
8:45 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
9:00 New England Conservatory of Music program: String quartet.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All times p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 24

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Florence Wightman, harpist, only woman in Roxy Orchestra, featured soloist. 7:45.

Soloists; girls trio; quartet; male chorus; orchestra (CBS—T). "Mardi Gras." 8.

Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Herlick conducting; quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Popular classics and contemporary review. 8:30.

Fourth Anniversary of WLAC, Nashville, Tenn. (CBS—T). WLAC Vagabonds; Jimmie Gallagher's orchestra; Fisk Jubilee Singers; address of Governor. 11.

Orchestral

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (CBS). First movement "Concerto in D Minor" of Saint-Saëns, Misha Elman, violin soloist; Father of Victory (Gannel); Carnival Overture (Dvořák); Fifth Hungarian Dance (Brahms). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (WJZ—T). Overture, Benvenuto Cellini (Berlioz); A Dream (Wagner), Alexander Leventon, violinist; Spain, Germany, Hungary—From Foreign Lands (Moszkowski). 10.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Rafael Galindo, violin soloist. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Soloist; male quartet; orchestra; style news (CBS—T). "Evening in Paris." 9:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS). 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). Thanksgiving program. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). A minstrel show. 9:30.

"The Man With the Twisted Lip" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes solves another. 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—7). Holiday drama. 10:30.

Recitals

Story Man (Bookhouse—CBS). 5:30.

Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS—T). Seven part suite "Once Upon a Time" of Roy Lamont Smith. 5:45.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). Mr. Cook plays every voice part in his program. 7:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45. 8.

"Air Scouts with Elinor Smith" (WEAF Chain). 7.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). Weekly talk of James G. McDonald. 7:15

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business magazine editor. 8.

"Fifteen Minutes in Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8:15.

The Week's Program Trend

Pizzicato!

THIS week the typewriter is weary of sustained effort . . . it sputters . . . it has been reading. The "Bookman's Holiday" on another page, perhaps . . . And if its key teaser received what Phil Cook, breakfast food one-man show, gets each week . . . $2000 . . . he would take a holiday himself . . . and then what—would radio do? . . .

What is radio doing? . . . We don't know . . . We've taken a listeners' holiday, three nights in a row, loudspeaker silent . . . But E. C. S. gave us two tickets to a legitimate show . . . well, not so legitimate . . . and we wished we'd stayed at home listening to the radio . . . Sam Barnard the younger was in it . . . that reminds us that Weber and Fields . . . in person, not an electrical transcription . . . are doing work smacking of old times over WOR . . . And we are really grateful to E. C. S. . . . he told us how bad the Amos 'n' Andy movie is, so that we don't have to see it . . . If you can recall one of our effusions some time back, you'll know that we told you so, without our saying now that we told you so . . . Woman's place used to be in the home . . . The place for good radio comedians is in the studio . . . It's hard to look at most of them even there . . .

We've just looked back at that $2000 up among the first lines . . . $2000 per week . . . not so depressing . . . And Old Bill Steinke tells us that Peter Dixon and his wife, radiocasting "Raising Junior" each night, receive for this commendable and enjoyable exploitation of Dixon the younger $1000 . . . per week . . . Who were the blackface comedians who used to talk about that famous forest where ham and eggs grew abundantly on trees? . . . But Pete Dixon had a hard time selling his idea to the breakfast food folks . . . For a long time they would have none of it . . . Finally, they compelled the factory personnel to play they were "ladees an' gen'lmun of th' radyosudyunce" while Pete and his lady put on a sample . . . and when the noise of junior wailing was simulated the idea was sold . . . Our boy's crying never got us anything . . .

Old Bill Steinke, aforementioned Big Brother of the Jolly Bill and Jane breakfast food jamboree for tiny tots with not at all tiny appetites, has introduced a new character . . . Captain Mouse . . . The Captain is having some hair-raising adventures . . . five minutes each morning . . . We suppose Dowager Queen Cat has already crept into the continuity . . . Bill regaled a lot of us at the Newspaper Club the other night with the latest adventure of Captain Mouse . . . thus far untold to the juvenile world . . . Bill was making it up as he went along, for his radiocast next day . . . Imagine it! A children's program worked up among and tried out upon a crowd of cynical newspaper men . . . so cynical that one suggested that Bill, some morning, put on a catnip ball . . .

These days everybody has an idea for a radio series . . . People used to carry books and plays around in their pockets . . . Now they carry continuities . . . Most of the continuities stay there . . . That's where ours is . . . Ours, of course, is a good one . . . But, as a radio announcer would say, "Try and find" a commercial sponsor who would think so . . . Try to find, too, anything like a prompt handling of a suggested continuity by a chain headquarters studio . . . One such headquarters has had a copy of ours for months . . . Maybe you have a continuity on your hands, too . . . You should have . . . It's stylish . . . If you mail it to a studio, don't bother to watch the mail carrier . . . for a considerable while, at least . . . Give him time . . .

Our mail carrier has just brought us some more radio statistics . . . We feasted on radio statistics a few weeks ago in this place . . . Now we learn that the new Midwest "Radio City" . . . N. B. C. studios in Chicago . . . has 66,000 square feet of floor space . . . six studios . . . more than 13,400 feet of carpet . . . more than 17 control boxes . . . hallways and corridors whose length is 1760 feet . . . the publicity sheet is careful to say that these are "linear" and not cubic or maybe human feet . . . more than 8000 square feet devoted to visitors . . . not so devoted, if you've ever visited a studio . . . and 56,000 square feet of sound-proof material . . . I've left out many figures because this typewriter dislikes mathematics . . . And there may be some significance in the fact that this "Radio City" is located in the Merchandise Mart . . .

New York is to have a "Radio City" . . . An uncountable number of linear feet of newspaper publicity was awarded it some time back . . . But we can tell you something you couldn't get from the N. B. C. . . . The architects don't know what kind of plans to draw yet . . . Maybe the Metropolitan Opera will come into the city . . . and maybe it will not . . . If it does, one kind of a group of structure . . . if it does not, another kind . . . And that's why you haven't read anything in the papers about this mighty project lately . . .

But all is not tinfoil that glitters . . . There's gold on the air if you hunt it . . . A single example . . . Raymond Knight and his garrulous gang produced recently a burlesque of radiocast election returns which, so far as we are concerned, was the high point, up to now . . . As Al Smith would say, and did . . . in radio comedy . . . Why some commercial sponsor doesn't buy that Ku-Ku hour puzzles us . . . Must radio advertisers always approach us with a long face? . . . There are no toothpastes and breakfast foods left outside the studio, apparently . . . but there must be some product whose producers have a sense of humor . . . The Ku-Kus could sell something . . . almost everybody else on the air can . . . or can make their sponsors think they can . . . $1000 per week . . . $2000 per week . . . Wonder if we've got two cents to buy a stamp to mail this to Boston?

L. A.

Amusements

With Newman in Italy

We remember a story of a plain little sempstress. She lived in a shabby lodging, wore faded garments, sewed and saved all her earnings above her meager living costs. After she had sewed and saved for a decade or more, looking quite frail and antique, she realized her stored-up dream at last—and went to Italy.

Mr. Newman, beginning his twenty-second series of Travelalks in Symphony Hall last evening, gave glimpses, if he did not quite realize for some of us our wistful dream, of a far-away land. To others he brought renewal of old memories, scenes of streets and structures that have changed with the years, the modern aspect of ancient cities.

Italy is no doubt a country of fewer scenic changes than most, especially in the more remote parts. Mr. Newman's personally conducted tour took us from Naples, where Vesuvius still dominates the glorious Bay, to the Alps, where the hill towns lie unspoiled. He showed us the new excavations at Pompeii, pictures difficult to obtain. We believe it is these pictures we owe to the special permission of Signor Mussolini.

Our stay in Florence was all too short. Mr. Newman assumed that all Bostonians knew the Pitti and the Uffizi galleries by heart. Just one nostalgic view of the Ponte Vecchio awakened a host of literary and artistic associations. As in all personally conducted tours, you "pays yer money" but you never "takes yer choice." So on to San Marino, the smallest republic in the world.

Venice showed like an animated picture postcard. We should like to have seen the interiors of some of those old houses on its Main Street. We should like to have strolled, or gondoliered, its less frequented paths.

Wet weather, which, Mr. Newman told us, prevailed in Europe from May to August, obscured many of the pictures. Thus the beauty of the Dolomites and the Lake Country was not fully revealed. Mr. Newman's comment was sometimes amusing, often instructive. We learned that the Levantine Riviera is a pleasance for the more quiet enjoyment of Mediterranean loveliness at much less expense than the showier entertainment afforded by more fashionable resorts. We learned from the peasants, shepherds and other simple folk who appeared intermittently throughout the evening, the universality of the smile.

HOOVER OPPOSES SUSPENSION OF DEBT PAYMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

would be interrupted, temporarily at least.

Since 1920 the Government has not only made normal sinking fund payments equal to 2½ per cent of the face value of Liberty Loans and Victory Bonds as of July 1, 1920, besides interest, but has applied all available surplus funds to steady debt reduction. In announcing that the sinking fund law would be upheld, Mr. Hoover at the same time made clear that for the present, surplus funds will not go to debt reduction but will be used to meet current expenses.

In some quarters the brief 83-word statement of the President was regarded as primarily significant in meaning the interrupting of the 10-year policy, instituted by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of turning all available surplus funds into the national debt, which has been carried out through times of prosperity.

If debt reduction had been limited merely to the letter of the sinking fund law alone, the reduction in 10 years from 1920 would have been only $3,187,000,000. Instead of that, under the Mellon policy, the decade between 1920 and 1930 has seen the national debt reduced from about $26,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000 or $10,000,000,000 at a rate of approximately $1,000,000,000 a year.

In particular, foreign debt payments of interest, when paid in cash, do not legally have to go into the sinking fund, but have heretofore been applied to that use. Such interest payments aggregate some $75,000,000 or enough to go a considerable way in meeting a threatened deficit.

The Sinking Fund Act provides that debt payments on principal and interest may be interrupted in the event of a "national emergency." The Treasury Department let it be known that it does not consider the present business depression an "emergency" in the sense of the act.

Unequaled in World History

Lash year the gross debt reduction was $746,000,000, of which only $554,000,000 was attributed to the sinking fund and other retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts. The difference between the two figures represented the use to which surplus funds have been put in debt curtailment, even despite the measure of tax reduction that has been simultaneously carried on.

Rapid debt reduction in times of prosperity has saved the nation millions in interest charges. The sensational repayment of $10,000,000,000 of debt in 10 years is a financial feat unequaled in world history, engineered by Mr. Mellon, and has gone a long way to pay the cost of American participation in the World War by the same generation that fought it.

Whether the so-called "surplus or foreign debt payments" mentioned by Mr. Hoover will be equal to meeting the prospective deficit, will depend on a number of factors. It will depend on how much Congress appropriates for unemployment relief, and on how much normal receipts shrink because of lowered income taxes and the like.

On the other hand it will depend on how much of the money from European governments is tied up by statutory provisions. Under the law all repayments of principal from abroad must go into the sinking fund. Further, certain interest payments when made in securities must go to the national debt. Payments from abroad this year are expected to amount to approximately $231,000,000.

YALE PRIZES AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Two prizes for freshmen were awarded Nov. 21 by Yale University. Amory Howe Bradford of Providence, R. I., received the Hugh Chamberlain, Greek prize, and the Samuel Henry Galpin Latin prize was awarded equally to John Winthrop Auchincloss and Warren Thorpe Jr., both of New York.

COLONIAL AIRWAYS PLANS HARTFORD STOP

NEW YORK (AP)—A new schedule of the Newark-Boston line of Colonial Airways, effective Dec. 1, will include a stop at Hartford, Conn., an announcement Nov. 22 said.

The planes leaving Newark at 10 a. m., and 12:30 p. m., will stop at the Connecticut city, making the run in one hour. The planes leaving Boston at 9:45 a. m. and noon also will stop at Hartford, which they will reach in 55 minutes. The run from Hartford to Newark on the southbound planes will be one hour and 15 minutes. The 5 p. m. northbound plane and the 4:35 p. m. southbound plane will not stop at Hartford.

SHEPARD ANNOUNCES TELEVISION PROGRAM

Television radiocast through station WIXAV on 141 meters has been arranged by the Shepard Broadcasting Service, Boston, according to John Shepard 3rd, president of the corporation, to begin Nov. 24.

The radio audience is to receive daily television. For the present the WNAC and television radiocast will be confined to two hours daily. In the future, guest artists and singers in the Noon-Day Revue, one of the programs of WNAC, will be visible to the radio audience.

WAGE REDUCTION REJECTED

BROCKTON, Mass. (AP)—The executive board of Brockton Shoeworkers Union on Nov. 21, unanimously rejected the proposal of eight shoe manufacturers that shoeworkers on third and fourth grade shoes accept wage reductions ranging from 15 to 33 1-3 per cent. If the manufacturers seek to press the matter further it will be necessary to appeal to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

RAILROAD TAKES ON MEN

Beginning Dec. 1, 50 men will be added to the pay roll of the New Haven Railroad, it is announced. The men will work in the Van Nest electrical shop and will be engaged for the entire winter.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

RESTAURANTS

WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.

West Townsend Tavern
WEST TOWNSEND MASS.
Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner on Thursday, 27th, served from one to five p. m. or later on special reservation. $2.50 per plate.
Early reservations will be appreciated
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Special Thanksgiving Dinner
SERVED AT
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Dinner at 4 W. 40th St. 5:30 to 8
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STRICTLY HOME-COOKING
Luncheon Dinner Sunday Chicken Dinner
30c and 40c 60c 75c
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BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
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LUNCHEON 35c DINNER 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER 75c and 85c

The Hotel Gralyn Cafe
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
We recommend a delightful walk through the Beautiful Fenway and dine at our restful Cafe.
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GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
SUNDAY
Roast Stuffed Chicken
Cranberry Sauce
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60c

"Ye Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte
OUR UNUSUAL
Thanksgiving Dinner
Served from 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
$1.50 per cover
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The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
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48 Joy St. Beacon Hill
"Where you dine in a Stable"
LUNCHEON 12-2 TEA 4-5
STEAK, CHOP or CHICKEN DINNER 5:45-8 $1.25
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STEEL CENTERS TO SEEK BETTER WATER ROUTES

Midwest Plants Demand Outlet to Compete With Other Companies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Two of the nation's great steel-producing districts—Youngstown and Pittsburgh—demand further improvement and extension of inland waterways to aid the Midwest to maintain its steel supremacy. Delegations from these districts have decided to place their respective appeals before the Mississippi Valley Association meeting at St. Louis Nov. 24 and 25.

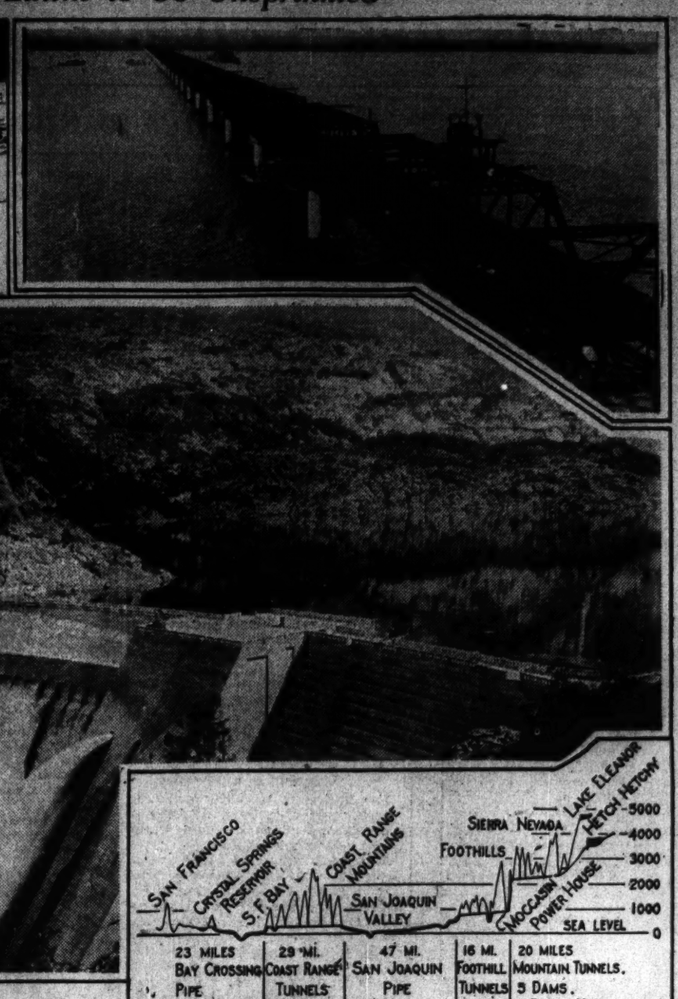
The Youngstown district delegation of 125 Mahoning, Beaver, and Shenango Valleys bankers, business men and steel leaders, demands the indorsement of a canalization of rivers of afford industries of these three valleys a waterway outlet to the Ohio River. The Pittsburgh delegation demands indorsement of a Lake Erie-Ohio River canal via the Beaver and Mahoning Rivers route.

The Beaver - Mahoning - Shenango project is seen by its proponents here as the first step in a complete Lake Erie-Ohio River route for hauling millions of tons of coal to Youngstown and Lake Erie and millions of tons of iron ore from the lakes to the Youngstown and Pittsburgh districts. They declare the tri-rivers project will cost only a third of the total for the through line. The Pittsburgh group, however, feels the completion of the Beaver-Mahoning-Shenango project will be the end of Pittsburgh's hopes of a through route.

Pittsburgh district steel companies have been able to save much through the establishment of their own barge lines on the inland waterways. Two of the most important waterways users are Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and Carnegie Steel Company, the latter a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary. Both are important competitors of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and Republic Steel Corporation, the leading Youngstown District producers. Jones & Laughlin and Carnegie barges annually haul millions of tons of coal from Monongahela River mines to the Pittsburgh plants at 20 to 30 cents a ton. Sheet & Tube and Republic pay $1.34 a ton rail freight on coal shipments from the same districts, and Sheet & Tube alone burns more than 10,000,000 tons a year. It is estimated that coal could be brought to Youngstown by water at less than 30 cents a ton.

Jones & Laughlin and Carnegie also ship finished steel down to New Orleans and Memphis in their own barges in 10,000- and 15,000-ton lots, with savings of $5 to $10 a ton in freight costs. Youngstown District producers are to a large extent shut off from this saving by the high cost of trans-shipping at the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers ports.

No Need for San Francisco Lawns to Go Unsprinkled



MOUNTAIN WATER TO SUPPLY 4,000,000 PERSONS

Left—Comprehensive Sketch of Entire System. Upper Right—Bridge Carrying Water Pipe Across San Francisco Bay. Center—O'Shaughnessy Dam and Part of Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir. Lower Right—Elevation of System.

SAN FRANCISCO SOON TO TAP BIG WATER BUCKET

$120,000,000 Supply System Now in the Final Stage of Its Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—A $120,000,000 water supply system, sufficient for 4,000,000 persons, is now in the final stages of construction by the city of San Francisco.

Of the two units of the huge project still unfinished, the Coast Range tunnel, 29 miles long, is half completed, with a force of 1400 men working, while the other portion, the San Joaquin Valley pipe line, is expected to be ready and in service early in 1933.

The water that will flow through the faucets and pipes of San Francisco is impounded in two reservoirs, 167 miles away in the High Sierras among the snow and glaciers. These reservoirs are Hetch-Hetchy and Lake Eleanor.

From these the water will be brought to San Francisco through a series of pressure tunnels and finally by a special pipe-line bridge, already constructed, across San Francisco Bay.

The high elevation of the impounding dams has caused M. M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer, who has planned the project, to introduce drops in the aqueduct line at several points to generate electric power but still allow the water to flow by gravity to the receiving reservoirs in San Francisco.

Two Power Houses Operating

At the present time the city is operating two power houses, which produce 500,000 kilowatt hours per year, or approximately 80 per cent of the entire power consumption of San Francisco. Future plants will more than double this output.

The late James D. Phelan, formerly Mayor of San Francisco and one-time United States Senator from California, inspired the Hetch-Hetchy project in 1901, but it was not until many years later, after protracted delays and litigation, that active construction work was started.

With the project being brought to completion, the city has purchased the Spring Valley Water Company, with its numerous reservoirs and watersheds so that the Hetch-Hetchy water can be directly tied in with the Spring Valley system.

Mr. Shaughnessy estimates the cost of the Hetch-Hetchy project as $80,000,000. The purchase of the Spring Valley system necessitated an additional $40,000,000. There are a number of interesting features in the project.

The O'Shaughnessy Dam is a concrete arched gravity section across the Tuolumne River, at the outlet of what was Hetch-Hetchy Valley. It rises some 226 feet above the stream bed with the foundation extending 118 feet below the river bottom into solid granite. Plans call for raising the dam in the future some 85 feet and the foundation has been built 298 feet in thickness.

The water backed up by this dam forms a reservoir storing 67,000,000,000 gallons of water which comes from a watershed of rugged, granite mountains, rising 13,000 feet.

The other reservoir, Lake Eleanor, holds 9,000,000,000 gallons with a buttressed arch concrete dam, 1260 feet long, 70 feet high with a crest at 4661 feet elevation. A rock-filled dam some 235 feet high, enlarging the lake by eight times, is planned for the future.

The water from Lake Eleanor flows down a creek bed and concrete canal to meet the Hetch-Hetchy output at Early Intake, 12 miles down the Tuolumne River from the O'Shaughnessy Dam. Some of the Lake Eleanor water is used to operate a 4500-horsepower electric plant.

At Early Intake is a concrete diversion dam which turns the stream into an aquaduct leading to San Francisco, the first part of which is a tunnel, 19 miles long, cut through granite. At the end of this tunnel is another reservoir, made by building an earth and rock-fill dam with a flexible concrete core wall, 1160 feet long and 145 feet high.

The water is sent down from the reservoir through a power tunnel, a mile long, to enter the steel pipes, and hence through Moccasin Power House, which develops 100,000 horsepower of electric energy sent over the city's power line 98 miles to San Francisco Bay. The power is sold, through an agency agreement, to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Build 25-Mile Tunnel

The water from the tail race is caught in a reregulating reservoir formed by Moccasin Dam, the sixth of the project, and enters a 16-mile tunnel extending to the edge of the San Joaquin Valley.

Up to this point the project is complete, but a 47-mile pipe line must be built across the San Joaquin Valley and bids will be called on this unit next spring.

The next division, half completed, extends from the San Joaquin Valley to Irvington, near San Francisco Bay. The first unit of this tunnel work is said to be the longest ever undertaken by man, a stretch of 25 miles. Fourteen miles of this has already been driven.

From this point there are 21 miles of pipe line, ending in Pulgas Tunnel 1¾ miles long, and extends from Irvington across the bay to Crystal Springs reservoir in San Mateo County, a part of the Spring Valley system. For many years the Hetch-Hetchy water will flow by gravity alone into this reservoir and in the future the aqueduct may be extended directly to the city.

New York School Drops Mental Test to Rid Itself of Intellectual Snobs

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The practice of grouping children in elementary classes on the basis of "abstract mental ability" determined by tests has been discontinued at Horace Mann School because of its "distinctly bad effects," according to the annual report of Rollo G. Reynolds, principal, on Nov. 17.

Experience with such methods of classification, under which the various grades were divided into "slow," "normal" and "advanced" groups, convinced the instructors that such segregation was unfair, and was based upon tests which, at their best, measure only a small segment of the whole child," the report said.

"Intellectual snobbery on the part of the children, a competitive spirit on the part of the teachers and pressure on the part of some parents were a few of the by-products of the so-called 'homogeneous grouping' of children," it is declared. "Dr. McGaughy's findings on specific abilities of children as contrasted with general abilities assumed in homogeneous grouping gave us confidence in our determination to change.

"During the past year, therefore, we have so classified our children that we have in each grade a small group—we emphasize the desirability of smallness—comprised of children who have difficulties and disabilities of various sorts, and two other groups of equal abilities.

"Lack of ability to read, lack of mastery in the fundamental processes of arithmetic, lack of emotional stability, unfortunate home conditions, and many other influences make the small-group children unable to compete in the grade with the others. These small groups were put into the hands of expert teachers and the histories of the children were made available to them.

"After a year, the results of this new method of grouping have surpassed our expectations. The evil by-products of homogeneous grouping have disappeared, and it has been possible in the small groups to remedy, in the case of 50 per cent of the children, those defects which prevented their normal growth in school."

MEXICO CELEBRATES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico celebrated Nov. 20 the twentieth anniversary of "La Revolucion," which in 1910 overthrew the administration of Porfirio Diaz and established that of Francisco Madero. An official holiday was in force by public decree.

UNITED STATES HAS POPULATION OF 122,775,046

Final Official Figures Indicate 17,064,426 Growth in the Last Decade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1930 population of the United States is 122,775,046.

This figure was announced on Nov. 23 by the Census Bureau as the final total of the compilation it started at the beginning of the year. All revisions have been completed.

The census report shows the number of inhabitants of the 48 states increased in the preceding decade by 17,064,426, or 16.1 per cent. The 1920 population was 105,710,620.

In the column showing the percentage of increase by states was a key to several important trends of the past 10 years. Leading in this table was California with 65.7 per cent, Florida on its heels with 51.6, both showing the pull of climatic attractions. Third with 32 per cent was Michigan, center of the fast-growing automobile industry.

Fourth in gain was Arizona with 30.3 per cent; New Jersey had 28.1 suggestive of the shift from metropolises to adjacent suburban territory. Texas, 24.9, and North Carolina, 23.9, pointed to the southern advance in industry and agriculture. Oregon had 21.8, a symptom of the westward shift. New York, ninth in rank, had 21.2.

For tenth place West Virginia and Louisiana tied at 18.1 per cent.

California led also in total gains, adding 2,250,390 inhabitants, while New York State gained 2,202,839. Michigan, Texas and Illinois were the only other states to gain more than 1,000,000. Only one state, Montana, lost population, dropping 11,283.

The announcement included the outlying territories and possessions, except for the Philippine Islands. Substantial increases were shown by Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Canal Zone, with the Virgin Islands the only loser.

Sigma Alpha Iota Soon to Celebrate 27 Years of Work for Music Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Sigma Alpha Iota, National Musical Fraternity for Women, will celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of its founding on Dec. 1. The celebration will take the form of special musical programs conducted in each of its 62 chapters, located in as many of the prominent universities, colleges and schools of music throughout the country.

This fraternity, which was founded by seven students in the University School of Music, Ann Arbor, in 1903, has, during the last few years, grown steadily in numbers and in influence. Miss Hazel E. Ritchey of Lincoln, Neb., national president, and the national executive board are making every effort toward developing an organization which will strengthen music education in America.

A recent membership census lists 6500 members, of whom 316 are patronesses and 156 honorary members. The active members, and a majority of the alumni members, are either engaged in, or preparing for, the professional field as teachers, performers or composers.

During recent years more than $6000 has been given annually by the chapters to needy students for scholarships. The national organization also sponsors a student loan fund. In 1921 a national endowment fund was established for the purpose of assisting members and aiding in the development of musical interests in America.

In 1918 Sigma Alpha Iota built a cottage at the MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, N. H., called "Pan's Cotage." Four years ago steps were taken to permanently endow it. Each year, in accordance with the plan of the colony, musicians may live in the cottage as non-paying guests, and a number of well-known compositions have been written there. Mrs. Edward MacDowell is a member of Sigma Alpha Iota.

Another permanent memorial has been established recently. This is a Fraternity Home in Chicago, to be known as the National House of Sigma Alpha Iota, in honor of the founders.

The next national convention will be held in Minneapolis in September.

Attack on Stalin Denied by Russia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Berlin newspapers are printing rumors to the effect that an attack has been made on Joseph Stalin, the power behind the Moscow Government, and that Russian troops are in revolt.

From several quarters it was stated that telephone connections with Moscow were interrupted. The Berlin telephone exchange informs the Monitor correspondent that lines to Moscow are disturbed. The telegraph office states telegraphic communication is working.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (AP)—Numerous rumors of the past few days of trouble in Russia and an attack upon Joseph Stalin were declared by Soviet officials Nov. 22 to be "utterly ridiculous inventions by members of the régime across its borders."

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Telephonic inquiries during the night to the Finnish and Swedish Legations at Moscow elicited the information that the Russian situation was "absolutely quiet."

Editors' Hall of Fame Dedicated as Twelve Are Honored in Illinois

Presentation of Busts to Repose at University of Illinois Made by State Press Association and Accepted by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson as Trustee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—With ceremony befitting the occasion, the Illinois Press Association dedicated its Editors' Hall of Fame here on Nov. 22 with the unveiling of eight busts which are to repose in a University of Illinois building.

Twelve newspaper editors, who inscribed their names prominently on the annals of journalism, have been honored by their selection to the Hall of Fame, but only busts of eight which have been completed were unveiled.

The presentation of the busts from the Illinois Press Association to the University was made by Charles F. Eichenauer, editor of the Quincy (Ill.) Herald-Whig. Miss Elizabeth Dertinger, daughter of the president of the Illinois Press Association, unveiled the busts. As a member of the board of trustees, Gov. Louis L. Emmerson accepted the gifts for the university.

The Editors' Hall of Fame, established in 1927, is the outgrowth of discussion which followed the assassination of Don R. Mellett, editor of the Canton (O.), Ledger. A short time later L. M. Wood, publisher of the Florida Journal, proposed the Hall of Fame to preserve the spirit and achievement of notable members of the press.

In order of their election the following newspapermen were honored here: Victor Fremont Lawson, publisher-editor of the Chicago Daily News; Joseph Mehary Medill, builder of the Chicago Tribune; Elijah Parish Lovejoy, martyred anti-slavery editor of the Alton (Ill.) Observer; Henry Wilson Clendenin, pioneer editor of the Illinois State Register, Springfield; David Wright Barkley, editor of the Model Country Newspaper of southern Illinois at Fairfield, Ill., in the '60s; Simeon Francis, dean Illinois editors in the '40s and '50s, founder Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill.; William Osborne Davis, builder of a distinguished community daily, the Bloomington Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill.; Melville Elijah Stone, founder of the Associated Press and champion of unbiased news reports; John Waterbury Clinton, historian of northern Illinois; John W. Bailey, builder of the "World's Largest High Grade Country Weekly," at Princeton, Ill.; Edward Wyllis Scripps, founder of the United Press, Scripps-Howard enterprises, and patron of Science Service; Henry Means Pindell, militant editor-tatesman of the Peoria (Ill.) Journal and Transcript.

Busts of Stone, Clinton, Francis and Bailey have not been completed.

The dedicatory address was by John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times. "Since I have become an editor," he said, "I find that not even a research professor is more eager to know the truth or more eager to tell it than an editor—and I find, too, that he is usually much better able to tell the truth than the research professor because he knows how to speak to the ordinary mind."

BRIGHT FUTURE PROMISED FOR PHILADELPHIA

Great Audience Rises to Call to Continue Glory of City's Past

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia, the guardian of civil and religious liberty, the mother of leaders in various fields and birthplace of the Constitution of the United States, was the subject of a score of speakers here at the recent "Town Meeting" of the Poor Richard Club at the Academy of Music.

More than 2000 citizens received eulogies of the city's history with enthusiasm and responded equally as heartily to the call for efforts to help the future Philadelphia keep pace with the past.

"The greatness of a city does not depend upon the number of its people, but on the character of their achievements," said James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania. "No city is truly great unless it has an historic past, in which it takes a conscious pride, a living and vital present, and the hope of a great future. These truly measure the relative greatness of a city. Let us reject the false quantitative standard which measures such greatness by the census statistics of population.

"In population Athens was only a village, but it gave to the world a lustrous civilization. The London of Elizabeth contained less people than West Philadelphia, but those 'spacious days' gave Shakespeare and Bacon, Raleigh and Drake, Jonson and Sidney to an astonished world."

Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University, in speaking of "Cultural Philadelphia" enumerated the Art Museum on the Parkway, the Rodin Museum, the proposed Benjamin Franklin Museum and the Civic Art Center as instances of the love of Philadelphians for the beautiful and inspiring. The Philadelphia Orchestra, he said, was famous the world around, and the Curtis Institute of Music, the art galleries and universities located here are convincing proofs of the city's cultural development.

President Shines in Erudite Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — Men whose college degrees were as numerous as a veteran diplomat's decorations came and went Nov. 20 at the White House.

Hardly had Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale, conferred briefly with President Hooven on general educational questions before a group of other university presidents headed by Dr. William Bennett Bizzell of the University of Oklahoma, arrived.

President Hoover could match them if he chose with an A. B. from Stanford and honorary degrees from Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Dartmouth, Rutgers, University of Alabama, Oberlin, Liege, Brussels, Warsaw, Oxford, Tufts, Swarthmore, Williams, Manchester, Lemberg, Cornell and other colleges.

MISSISSIPPI CAPITAL USES NATURAL GAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—This city has become the first municipality in the State to utilize Mississippi-produced natural gas. With 24 producers in the Jackson field, local consumers are using the natural fuel from wells, in many cases, in sight of their homes.

Meantime pipeline plans are advancing to serve rural areas of the State which heretofore have enjoyed neither the natural nor artificial product.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Joseph Champion, Brookville, Mass.
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Miss Geraldine M. Bradway, Pittsfield, Mass.
Charles E. Neuman, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Charles E. Neuman, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Celia Joseph, New York City.
Mrs. Ethel Klein, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. L. L. Kemp, New York City.
Mrs. Mary Shands, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. David S. Park, Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. Marie S. Lindler, New York City.
Miss Josie Rosenbaum, New York City.
Miss Elaine Davis, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Gorham, Great Barrington, Mass.
Margaret Foster Huntley, West Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Ida S. Huntley, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Grace I. Knight, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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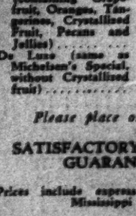
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SEA BOTTOM SURVEY FUNDS ARE SOUGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Appropriations large enough to make possible much needed surveys of the sea bottom off the Atlantic coast of the United States and aerial survey maps of the country itself are asked in the annual report of Captain R. S. Patten, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, published on Nov. 21.

The report states that there has been an increase of 13 per cent in the number of nautical charts absorbed by the public. "The demand" it says, "is not only for more charts, and their extension seaward, but more detailed charts as well, with frequent revised editions giving the latest facts."

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

WHILE antique dealers throughout Europe are complaining of hard times, it is satisfactory to note that the best modern art appears unaffected by any financial "slump," and that sales of pictures and sculpture by living artists continue to be exceptionally good.

The autumn art season in London, though opening rather later than usual, has begun with two exhibitions which are successes in every way. At the Colnaghi Galleries in Bond Street 60 per cent of Muirhead Bone's drawings of Spain were marked sold within a few days of the opening of the exhibition. Today there are hardly any of his exhibits still to be bought, and this fact is a tribute to the esteem in which Bone's work is held by British collectors. Though he has been before the public for close on 30 years, he has never been tempted to become a painter in oils. He confines himself almost exclusively to black and white work, for if he makes occasional use of water color, his use of it is so sparing that his works never become more than tinted drawings.

In Spain he has found a congenial subject for his wide-ranging versatility. He has an eye for the picturesque, but scorns the merely sentimental, and whether his subject be a street corner, a doorway, a whole village or a gigantic plain like the "Vega de Granada," he draws what he sees and of what he sees he makes a fascinating design. He is equally at home in delicate line pen-drawings, in robust effects with black chalk, or in pencil or pen-drawings heightened with a fel felt washes of water color. His records are masterly in their economy, and even in what they leave out they make an appeal to the imagination of the beholder, so it is no wonder that these drawings delight equally the connoisseur and the multitude.

Skeaping Sculpture

Another successful exhibition near by has been the collection of sculpture by Mr. and Mrs. Skeaping at the Arthur Tooth Gallery. John Skeaping is a first-rate craftsman and also an artist with imagination; in my opinion, he is the most promising young sculptor working in Great Britain today. He delights in overcoming difficulties and seems to be really inspired by the resistance of the material he not so much conquers as wheedles. We can imagine him taking in his hand some queer looking lump of some such semi-precious stone as lapis lazuli, malachite or anhydrite—which last is an alabaster with the water taken out of it—and apostrophizing it, "Now, what can I make of you?" And then he sets to work, and out of his lapis lazuli he fashions a delightful little "Buffalo," expressive of life and animation, yet preserving the beauty and quality of the material out of which it is made. The lump of malachite is metamorphosed into a "Salamander": the pale blue anhydrite—itself unique as a material—is turned into the bird-form of a "Grebe."

Skeaping works in other materials also, in stone, in ebony and other woods; he fashions human figures as well as animal forms, and all his work has a sense of style and a note of personal distinction. Already he has had the honor of having examples of his art bought by so famous and discerning a collector as George Eumorfopoulos, and others are following suit, so that already most of the finest pieces in this exhibition are marked as sold.

His wife, who exhibits under her maiden name of Barbara Hepworth, is also a clever sculptress, whose aims and ideals are much the same as those of her husband. One of her most striking exhibits is the figure of a very young "Infant" in Burmese wood, the grain of which she has used most skillfully to enhance the contrasting convexities and concavities of this sensitive infant body. Her "Marten" in alabaster is also a finely simple and expressive rendering of animal form. This exhibition has deservedly been a success and will add to the reputation of these highly talented young artists.

Durst, Nash and White

Another young sculptor who has had an exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is Alan Durst. He also, like the Skeapings, belongs to the school of carvers rather than modelers, but he tends to cut more deeply, compelling the material to take the shapes he wishes rather than coaxing it as Skeaping does, taking full advantage of accidentals to embellish the result. With Durst the result is a rather more severe, more ascetic and less seductive art in aspect, and Durst, who seems to have been influencd to some extent by Dobson, appears less independent than Skeaping in his attitude toward art and life.

Two other current exhibitions of more than passing interest are those of the landscapes of John Nash at the Goupil Gallery and of Ethelbert White's new water colors in the Leicester. John Nash, though less well known than his brother Paul, is one of the most sincere and gifted of the younger English landscape painters. He lives in Buckinghamshire, and the sober beauty and green repose of its quiet sincerity of his landscapes.

lanes and fields are reflected in his thoughtful and well-composed canvases. A market cart standing in the picturesque disarray of an old-fashioned farm-yard, the corner of a field of ripening corn abutting a dusty wheel-track, and elm, a dusk pond, a limestone quarry or a cottage garden—these are the homely scenes John Nash delights to depict; but because he truly loves these peaceful themes of rural England he succeeds in making each one of his rich-hued paintings not only a satisfying decorative design, exclusively modulated in color, but also in investing it with some part of the essential charm which belongs to its place of origin.

In his water colors Ethelbert White also tells in his own way of the joys of rural England. He travels about also, and scenes in Majora contribute to the variety of his present exhibition, but White also is primarily a poet-painter of what are called the "Home Counties" of England. He is at his best interpreting the play of light and shadow in sylvan scenes in Surrey, Sussex, Kent and Bucks, painting them in harmonies of cool refined color, presenting them in designs of rhythmic charm, and keeping all in order by the probity of his draftmanship. "The Village Church," "The Moat Farm," "A Barn in the Arun Valley"—his very titles give some idea of the

"A Stag" (In Ironstone), by John Skeaping.

Giving Wings to Film Speech

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MORE and more attention is being given to improving the quality of talk recording in audible films. Noticeable has been the betterment of enunciation during the last year. The players have been helped by the engineers' developing of sound recording in the higher frequencies, so that screen performers no longer seem to lisp. One defect remains—inexpressive speech. As the King in "Hamlet" lamented:

My words fly up, my thoughts remain below;
Words without thoughts never to heaven go.

Stop, Don't Look, Listen

Recently we attended a presentation of a talking picture in which the "star" spoke line after line with the same mechanical inflection—two notes up and two notes down. We won't name him, as he is not the only featured player in films who is falling short of his possibilities because of inexpressive voice work. His speech is monotonous because there is no vivifying thought and feeling behind the words he is speaking from memory. He couldn't think his lines and speak them so badly if he tried. This player is popular because spectators like to look at him. If they were to close their eyes and just listen awhile his stock might drop several points in the scale of popularity.

Listening as a Test

It would seem that this defect in speech could have been detected in the studio. And so it could if the studio executives would listen to a talking picture as well as look at it. It would seem that some supervisor should be told off to specialize in listening to the screen voices. If necessary he should be blindfolded. We venture to say his report would be of value in improving the talkies. For poor vocal expression means nothing else than poor acting. The player's false or empty speech signifies that he is uttering words parrot-wise.

What Boucicault Did

There was a tradition at the Boston Museum for many years that Dion Boucicault Sr. was the means of greatly improving the work of a leading man who had fallen into a mechanical sing-song way of speaking his lines. As he finished a rehearsal scene one day, Boucicault muttered: "Instead of declaiming your words, why not speak them like a human being?" Impulsively the actor replied, indignation and hurt pride making his words vibrant: "No, I won't!" Boucicault smiled, but before he could say anything the actor smiled, too, and remarked, "I see what you mean." The anecdote may not be founded altogether on fact. But it is a good story, with a point.

A Hint From the Films?

One element of merit in a good motion picture is continuity of movement. There is no interruption of the visual flow. When Lee Simonson undertook the problem of designing a stage setting for "Roar China" for the Theater Guild in New York he devised a scheme whereby the conventional curtain could be dispensed with. The action takes place on two levels, a Chinese river quay and the foredeck of a warship. Wishing to confine attention to the forestage, he arranged for sailboats to close in from either side of a tank, thus screening the ship and providing a background for the foreground action. The boats have merely to withdraw when the action shifts to the ship's deck. Without pause the movement flows on.

The Value of Form

Recently a nationally known football team was shown in action in slow-motion films during two or three maneuvers of the game. Slowed down, the high tension movements of the players of this violent game were shown to be smooth and graceful—never jerky. This would seem proof of the value of training for form in athletics. With all false motions eliminated by first-rate coaching, these victorious players' movements rival the silken undulations of goldfish.

The News Reels

Current sound news reels contain a pick-up by radio of King George's address at the opening of the India conference in London. Other clips represent Gen. John J. Pershing in an Armistice Day peace talk, Senator Shipstead commenting in Washington on the recent elections, President Hoover in a brief address, Eddie Rickenbacker receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor for his flying services during the World War, Prince George of England speaking at a school ceremony, arrival in New York City of Rafael Sabatini, and Bulgaria's welcome to its new queen, the former Princess Giovanni of Italy, on her arrival in Sofia with King Boris.

Improvements in talking picture recording are being made daily. Filters have now been perfected that bar out a number of extraneous kinds of noises that formerly roughened the quality of talk and music in the pictures. Wherever possible, it has been found advisable to record sound and sight separately, and put them together afterward. With the sound thus recorded, a better quality is achieved. The musical numbers in "King of Jazz" were handled in this way, and won many encomiums for their clarity in the completed picture.

Everywhere can be heard a growing chorus to the effect that there has been too much talk in most of the talking pictures. Sidney R. Kent, vice-president of Paramount, is the latest to indicate the producers' position. At a convention of theater owners he made an address in which he said that "the talking pictures must and will return to the technique of the silent pictures in that they must have motion and scope for action." When the movies move they don't have time to stop for long conversational scenes and they won't need to stop if they tell their stories in motion picture style, which means visualizing the motives behind the story instead of talking about them. Harold Lloyd's latest comedy, "Feet First," contains less than the average amount of dialogue, and he says his next film will have even less talk.

The Museum Reaches the People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis

AMERICAN museums believe that their function is educational, and they are not content to sit back idly, having amassed a certain number of objects of art, and wait for the public to come round and manifest curiosity. They are well aware that even a silent contact resulting in a more definite understanding of what a museum may mean will be of lasting benefit to the public and to the museum itself. For too long a time a portion of the visiting public has considered that works of art were to be viewed somewhat as curiosities, and has not realized that art may have a vital meaning for everybody. The Art Institute at Minneapolis inaugurated a program last year that has already proved its usefulness and has brought many people into contact with the institute to their lasting benefit and delight."

A committee was formed of 20 business and professional women who were in a position to know intimately the needs and conditions of the majority of women working in business and professions in the city. Among the activities represented by the committee are the faculty of the University of Minnesota, flour mills, railroads, department stores, newspapers, specialty shops.

These women, with a diversity of interests and contacts, worked out with Director Plimpton a program of five evenings which would show busy women what the museum had and what it could do to make living more interesting to them. Personal invitations were sent out to a list of about 1700, and 500 women responded. This is the capacity of the auditorium. Although tried at first as an experiment, the success was so apparent and so immediate that the future of the organization is assured, and it is now entering on its second year.

Mr. Plimpton felt that there were too many lectures in the world as it was, and so wished to get something of a different type. A glance at this year's program will show his idea. At the November meeting the director of the Minneapolis School of Art paints a picture, showing the successive steps from the first sketch to the completion of the large canvas.

The subject of the December meeting will be "Old English Furniture," illustrated by actual examples from the institute's collections. Discussions of "period furniture" will thereafter have a new and definite meaning. Tapestries of Flanders and France will be the January subject, illustrated with actual tapestries from the institute and from loan collections. In February "Four Generations of Fashion" will be shown in actual costumes worn between 1860 and 1930. The State Historical Society, which owns many interesting costumes, probably will collaborate in this production.

The last talk of the season, in March, will be on the famous paintings in the institute collections. After each meeting refreshments are served and informal discussions develop. In this way art is seen to be a far larger subject than many people imagine, and a majority of those who attend find that the evening has been as exciting and enjoyable as a theatrical performance might have been.

The next logical step, of course, will be to do the same sort of thing for men, and it is possible that this may start soon. It is an activity which other museums would do well to copy.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Grand Central Art Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

SOME 200 entries are in the third annual members' prize exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries, continuing until Nov. 29. In addition to the popular prize of $500, donated by William V. Kelley, to be given to the work receiving the largest vote by visitors to the show, prizes totaling $2500 have been awarded. The paintings were judged by Hobart Nichols, Leopold Seyffert, Ernest Ipsen and Van Dearing Perrine; the sculpture by Harriet Frishmuth, Edward Sanford and Adolph Weinman.

To Eugene Higgins went the Logan-Grand Central prize of $1000 for the best landscape, still life or marine painting in the show. This picture, "Driven Away," is an elaborate essay in the vein of elemental emotion that Mr. Higgins has been pursuing in recent years. A large group of peasants, possibly all relatives, and including elderly persons as well as the very young and the sturdy, all plodding through dun fields toward a new home. With them trot along their domestic animals. The whole composition, with its many related and contrasted forms is large in feeling and low in color key. The straight lines of the clouds in a sullen sky at nightfall add to the severity of the mood.

H. O. Tanner's "Staples Fisher Folk" wins the Walter L. Clark prize of $500 for the best figure painting. In this painting, a man and woman are sitting at a table in the greenish-blue semi-darkness of a cottage interior that is lighted only by a lantern, gleaming on the floor. Despite the dimness, the painter has given the forms the appearance of depth, and the yellow light of the flame complements well the general tone of the canvas.

A welcome note of dynamic design enters into Allan Clark's "Study for a Garden Pool," winner of the Mrs. Julius Rosenwald Memorial Prize of $500, the first award in sculpture. An East Indian woman, represented seated, and half turning to look toward her left. The lines of the arms are those of arrested motion, as in a respite from an Oriental dance. Without use of dragged-in accessories Mr. Clark attains color relief by means of a neckpiece and girdle of gold against the prevailing green, and achieves to pictorial values by sheer economy of effect in his handling of the figure's draperies. In thus evoking self-decoration in his work, Mr. Clark shows himself again to be a sculptor of architectural feeling.

Other awards were as follows: Mrs. Mary O. Jenkins prize of $350 for sculpture done by a man under 40, to Georg Lober for "Sun Dial"; Harold H. Swift prize of $350 for a work of outstanding merit by a woman artist, to Anna Fisher for "The Peace Table," still life. Honorable mentions went to Karl Anderson for "Wayfarer," a landscape; to Frank C. Kirk for "The Castilian," a figure piece; to Charles Woodbury for "Surf," a marine; to Maurice Fromkes for "Madonna and Child," a still life; to Jerry Farnsworth for "Francellina," a portrait; to Brenda Putnam for "Mischievous Faun," sculpture; to Anthony di Francisci for "Joan of Arc," sculpture.

Among the other outstanding works in the show are the following: "Storm at Sundown," by Ernest Blumenschien, a panel depicting long, sullen clouds lying along a range of hills, which are touched with glints of afterglow gold; Jessie Arms Botke's big and handsome decoration, "Sea Garden"; John F. Carlson's "Across the River," accomplished in its pictorial handling of a water vista as seen between trunks of great oaks, "Dancer," a huge mural-like decoration by Ettore Caser; John E. Costigan's "Group of Figures," with its delicate harmonies of line and color; the strong reconstruction of a landscape in terms of personal style of design and color, "Benediction," by Howard Giles; "San Simeon Canyon," by Douglas Parsall, with its symphonic movements in the treatment of hill forms; "After the Storm," by Carl Rungius, showing two magnificent moose in the wilderness, with never a skulking hunter in sight; R. Tait McKenzie's original sculptural study, "The Eight," with its stirring use of repetition with variation in the figures of sturdy oarsmen holding their racing shell aloft. Again we have art touched with architectural dignity.

E. C. S.

Tempera Painting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

TEMPERA painting, for all its present popularity, is something of a mystery to the layman. All that most people know about it is that in this method ground pigment is mixed with raw egg instead of with linseed oil. Why the word "tempera" is used, when and why the method was discarded in favor of oils, how it was rediscovered and by whom, its history, who are the principal exponents of the method at present and the most famous tempera painters of the past—in fact, nearly everything of interest pertaining to the subject—is obscure. There is no longer any excuse for such ignorance, however, since Maxwell Armfield, who for 20 years has painted and exhibited pictures in tempera, has now put the sum of his extensive knowledge of the craft into a "Manual of Tempera Painting" (George Allan & Unwin, London. 6s.) The whole subject of tempera painting is expounded with admirable lucidity in this conveniently sized and very moderately priced volume.

In the chapters devoted to the technical side of the matter, Mr. Armfield describes in great detail several methods of preparing the medium and the ground, what materials are most suitable for the latter, how to treat each, how to transfer the design to the ground and methods of fixing it. Which pigments to choose, how to grind and mix them and the effects of the medium on an extensive range of colors are all discussed at length. Lists of "reasonably permanent" colors specially suited for tempera are included in this section. The step by step application of the paint, transparent and opaque painting, under and over-painting and surface texture are then dealt with briefly—even what brushes give best results is stated—so that the embryo temperist has in this compact little book a complete elucidation of the mysteries of his craft.

An interesting chapter gives the main facts of the history of the method, touching on its use by the ancient Egyptians, Giotto's debt to the Byzantine artists of Constantinople, its emergence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as the normal way of painting and its use by the great artists of the various Italian schools. Reference is made, too, to its early use in England and a full account given of the rediscovery of the method in the nineteenth century through the translations of Cennini's famous "Trattato" by Mrs. Merrifield and Lady Herringham. An account of the progress of tempera painting in England since this date and the further development of the process due to recent experiments by English artists brings the history up to date.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that Mr. Armfield deals with his subject very thoroughly. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that his book is merely a textbook. It is primarily this, but it is also—as Sir C. J. Holmes describes it in a stimulating foreword—"a real contribution to the general artistic problem of our time." Mr. Armfield's analysis of the qualities a temperist needs, and without which the method is impracticable, makes this abundantly clear. The method demands, above all, artistic integrity of its users and "continuity of thought and effort combined with precision and regularity of workmanship."

F. R.

Art of the Middle East

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

EXAMPLES of Syrian and Persian art form the unusual exposition currently offered to the French public as an opportunity to examine valuable documentation of recent archaeological research in Asia.

This congregation of sculpture, ceramics, painting reproductions and photographic data represents centers in Tello (Irak), Susa (Persia) and Syria, where the operations of French parties have been the most fruitful.

The development can be traced from the point of the hierogiyphical and scarab art of Egypt to the next step in decorative expression when the Assyrians and Persians gave human and animal forms prominence in their arts. Both agricultural and religious life united to formulate an art which embraced the artistic relations of a people which was changing from barbarism to more civilized theories.

This exposition concentrates its interest upon the ceramic productions of centuries 3000 and 2000 years prior to the Christian era. Excavations northeast of Bagdad, the region of Ashnounak, have produced a splendid collection of miniature sculpture, statues and arms which cast much light upon the life of the people. It is particularly rich for the study of the heads and statues of the Semites. From this section, also, has come a collection of baked clay objects with their finely realized decorative motifs.

The Persian fields have given two distinct classifications of pottery art, uncovered first at Tepe and later in the vicinity of Nineveh. This pottery is generally divided into two classes known as Susa I and Susa II. In the first group geometric decorations symbolizing the forms of wild goats, wild sheep, birds and various animals appear in the monochromic ornament. The style of Susa II ceramics is more clear cut, more influenced by the forms of nature, though the vases are as a rule heavier and not as varied in graceful form. The decorations are more commonplace and not so carefully executed.

Extensive reproductions of the walls of the Assyrian Palace of the King Tigiathpileser III at Tell Ahmar (Til Barsib) form an important unit in the exposition, giving details of murals in the throne room, the audience room, and episodes in the public life of the monarch. These panels possess animation and a deal of dramatic quality which shows in detail the costumes, coiffes, styles and arms of the early pre-Christianic age.

All the pieces of Byblos excavations, including a fine series of objects recently found by the mission conducted by M. Maurice Dunand, are offered to the Louvre Museum. The collection Allotte de la Fuye from the vicinity of Tello also goes to the Louvre. It is exceptionally rich in alabaster and baked clay objects.

November exhibitions at the Baltimore Museum of Art include the International Exhibition of Glass and Rugs, a group of paintings by artists from Santa Fe, drawings by Muriel Hannah, and the first of the one-man shows by Baltimore artists—a display of sculpture by Benjamin T. Kurtz, winner in 1918 and 1919 of the Rinehart Prize at the Maryland Institute and of a number of important subsequent awards. He is showing 30 pieces.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Schwanda' at Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

TWO outstanding successes have literally swept the operatic theaters of central Europe in late years. Ernst Krenek's "Jonny spielt auf," and Jaromir Weinberger's "Schwanda." Musicians are the heroes of both—Jonny, the fiddler, in the Krenek work, and Schwanda, the bagpipe player, in Weinberger's opera—and the adventures of both center around their instrument and its irresistible charms. But there comparison ends. Jonny was, or was meant to be, a typical figure from the dance hall of our age, whereas Schwanda the minstrel is a popular figure of the Czech folklore. And no comparison could be fruitful between Ernst Krenek's work of 1926 and Weinberger's of 1928.

Weinberger's biography is short and very enlightening. Born at Prague, of Czech parents, he is yet the product of a German musical education: Max Reger was his master. Some 10 years ago, Weinberger became a faculty member of the Utica (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music. His production has been slight and, though pleasing, not promising of a big career. It includes some "genre pieces" in the drawing-room vein, with alluring titles such as "Cowboy's Christmas" and the like, and an "Overture for a Marionette Play," which has been performed with good success here and elsewhere. Nothing in Weinberger's output seemed to indicate an aim at establishing, or even following, a national Czech school. Indeed his patriotic co-nationals had come to regard him as a bit of a proselyte, and the first performance of "Schwanda," at the Czech National Opera of Prague, two years ago, passed virtually unnoticed. It was Germany which subsequently proclaimed Weinberger's fame and popularity. "Schwanda" has been played by approximately 100 different opera houses with tremendous success, and with less effect in a small number of Slavic theaters. It has now reached the Vienna Opera and received a performance which, in the composer's own words, is unrivaled.

It seems hardly credible that the same German public which acclaimed Krenek's "Jonny" should have taken "Schwanda" to its heart with equal or even greater enthusiasm. "Jonny" was new, it was a departure—the first successful attempt at making opera of a violently "contemporary" plot. "Schwanda" is the very opposite in every respect. It is neither modern nor novel, least of all "contemporary" in any sense. To explain its enormous success is difficult, unless we regard it as a revolt against the intellectualism which had held the operatic stage for some years. For the bored "Schwanda" is just the right fare. Its naïveté, obtrusive and repellent at times, moreover, caters to the latent romanticism which is an inheritance of the German race. Musicians will look askance at Weinberger's opera, and the intellectual will listen to it with slight boredom. The average opera-goer will hear it with carefully concealed pleasure.

The libretto treats of the picturesque adventures of Schwanda. With Babinsky, the kind-hearted bandit, he leaves home and his newly wed wife to seek the thrills of the world at large. We see him at the Court of Queen Iceheart, the beautiful and unhappy fairy-princess, whose melancholy is banished by Schwanda's merry music. And we see him, at the end, reunited with Dorota, his bride. All that is a simple story told in an often bombastic and more often clumsy language.

But thin as the story is, it furnishes the background for a wealth of nationally colored music. Weinberger's idiom is at its best in the national element. He produces polkas, waltzes, furiants and the various types of Czech dances with an astounding dexterity. But withal it is music that sounds suspiciously familiar to one acquainted with the romantic peasant operas. (Leoš Janáček, the great Czech musician who painted the Czech peasants of today, does not influence Weinberger. He clings to the roseate aspects of Bohemian country life which Smetana and Dvořák painted long before him.)

Consequently Weinberger gives his best in the dance rhythms and folk-song-like numbers. Wherever he begins to write strictly operatic, dramatic music, he becomes weak, and imitative of examples ranging from Wagner and Puccini to Mahler and Korngold. The "serious" music of his opera is convincing only in the brilliant Overture, modeled after the pattern of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, and in the really brilliant triple fugue which closes the second act and which bespeaks the pupil of Max Reger. The appended Epilogue depicting Schwanda's return to his home, rewritten for the Vienna production, is but a feeble anti-climax which weakens the effect of what went before.

On the whole, Weinberger's opera is an example of a work which was written with the express aim of making an easy success. That aim has been attained, at the cost of avoiding anything that might smack of problems or new ventures. Thus "Schwanda the Bagpipe Player," though ephemeral and of no weight, proves a boon to struggling operatic theaters long in vain quest of a popularly appealing piece.

At Vienna, the production was magnificent. Clemens Krauss conducted the work with an enthusiasm and abandon worthy of a nobler cause, and Dr. Lothar Wallerstein had provided a presentation (with settings by Oscar Strnad) worth seeing. Among the singers, Karl Hammes as Schwanda, Richard Mayr as a comical Devil and Margit Angerer, as Dorota, were predominant. The beautiful dancing was a feature of the production; Bronislava Nijinska, the new maître de ballet, reaped a well-deserved success.

The Camargo Society

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ONE has only to look back to observe that time often completely closes the gulf which seems to separate the acknowledged masterpiece from a contemporary "horror." Yet in this respect, as Proust says, we learn nothing from any lesson because we have not the wisdom to work backward from the particular to the general, and imagine ourselves always to be going through an experience which is without precedent. It was remarkable, for instance, how quickly the conservative section of London audiences forgot the "horrors," to them, of Diaghileff's early Ballets — "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Schéhérazade," "La Boutique," and even "L'Après-midi d'un faune," "Fire-bird" and "Pétrouchka"—all of which in a few years they greeted with enthusiasm as classics.

The incredulous — and sometimes the converted have short memories—should look up old newspaper files and particularly a letter, explanatory of his aims and methods, written by Michel Fokine to the London Times of July 6, 1914. The five rules on which he stated his work was based might still be studied with profit by those who are puzzled by modern ballet, and also, perhaps, by those who think they know all about it. When Diaghileff produced his later work he, like Fokine, was provoked on more than one occasion to explain in the press why he had given people the "horrors." They had learned nothing from the previous lesson and still imagined themselves to be going through an experience without precedent. The converted had again to be converted. In approaching a work of art, therefore, there is some justification for always hoping to be outraged and for blaming the artist if one isn't. It seems at least as sensible as the usual habit of reversing the process.

Formation of the Society

Early this year there assembled what a dance journal described as "one of the most remarkable gatherings of dancers, musicians and teachers of dancing"—the order of precedence is notable—"that has ever been witnessed in London." It met to launch the Camargo Society, the published aims of which are "to produce original and classic ballets before a subscription audience at a West-End theater four times a year on Sunday evenings and Monday afternoons; to invite for these productions the collaboration of eminent composers, painters and choreographers; to engage for the performance the best dancing talent in London or from abroad." The ritual of the occasion conformed strictly to a jealously guarded British privilege, one which the present writer has always vaguely associated with the Magna Carta and the right of trial by jury, viz., ordeal by dinner and after-dinner speeches.

The Camargo Society survived its inaugural dinner and speeches and has just given us, at the beautiful new Cambridge Theater, its initial production. To those whose memories of ballet go back 20 or 25 years the afternoon provided a striking proof of the progress made in this form, one of the freest and most satisfying in art, which by its composition, concentration and tempo is peculiarly suited to the present day. In fact what has happened is not so much progress as a complete revolution. Edwin Evans, the new society's musical director, has stated there is no intention of attempting to take the place of Diaghileff or to carry on the Diaghileff Ballet: "That phase ended by the passing of its most commanding figure. The problem was to make the next phase as interesting as possible."

Really a Problem

And that, one may remark, is really a problem. The better items of the "Camargo" program paid an unconscious but complete tribute to the late Russian master, for there was practically nothing that could not be traced to the inspiration of his work. As yet there is little sign of the next phase. Even the most adventurous moments were too familiar to outrage the aesthetic feelings of anyone not a critic. One hopes, however, that the society will eventually have the courage to emulate Diaghileff's "shock tactics" and give us as many contemporary "horrors" as it has the good fortune to lay hands on.

But if there were no potential masterpieces—which are scarcely to be had for the asking—the material for the most part was good and the performance admirable. The chief novelty was Constant Lambert's "Pomona," with choreography by Frederick Ashton, scenery and costumes designed by John Banting, and theme by Thomas McGreevy. Mr. Lambert's music goes along its rather narrow way quite charmingly, and is punctuated by what must be described as quotations from the French ("Six")—they may be Mr. Lambert's inventions but they are still quotations. This idiosyncrasy will amuse some listeners and irritate others, but such Gallic "accents" certainly do not detract from a score that until nearly the end is almost too "level" and lacking in dynamism.

Quotations From the Russian

Mr. Ashton's choreography merits much the same description except that his quotations are from the Russian and are more wholesale. But he again has charm and ingenuity. Arnold Haskell, the Camargo art director, should never have allowed Mr. Bantings back-cloth to shout down the costumes to the extent it did. There were many moments when one could not see the costumes for the "cloth." Diaghileff had an extraordinary sense of visual effect, and those of us who are fortunate enough to have seen him work out a lighting-plot at rehearsal know how dullness, crudity and even ugliness can resolve into beauty through the magic of light. Throughout the afternoon the Camargo stage was adequate, but the lighting, as is nearly always the case, was often unimaginative if not commonplace.

EVA LE GALLIENNE

Director of the Civic Repertory Theater, New York.

The divertissement based on Debussy's "Danse Sacrée" and "Danse Profane," with choreography by Ninette de Valois and masks and costumes by Hedley Briggs, had enough originality behind it to animate in some critics the usual allegations of "grotesqueness" and "extravagance." It did not quite come off, but came nearer than anything else on the program to being a "horror."

Expressionist Dances

Earlier we had seen an older technique applied to the same subject in the ballet from Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil," the period production of which was by Adeline and Alexander Genée. The other numbers comprised Penelope Spencer's amusing but too lengthy divertissement, "A Toothsome Morsel," with music by Gavin Gordon; an Expressionist Dance-Suite coupled with the names Christian Darnton and Anny Boalth, and lastly, "Variations and Coda" to music by Glinka, produced by Nicholas Legat.

Much could be said about the Expressionist dances of Anny Boalth, which, the program stated, are to be considered as generally representative of the Central-European School of Dance and the Laban Movement. Fokine, referring to Isadora Duncan in the letter mentioned above, expressed the opinion that "every form of dancing is good in so far as it expresses the content or subject with which the dance deals; and that form is the most natural which is most suited to the purpose of the dancer." The Expressionist revolt against the old dance formulas leaves many of us puzzled as to what actually is the content or subject with which the dance deals. It seems to be devised for the encouragement—to borrow words written 20 years ago—of "'inspired' amateurs hopping aimlessly and vaguely gesticulating on the stage, striving to express undefinable emotions, in a very unconvincing manner." Form has been thrown overboard with the formulas.

The Camargo Society, under the wise guidance of Mr. Evans, provided a small orchestra of first-rate quality which played an attractive "Fugal March" by Hugh Bradford and Weber's Overture to "Abu Hassan." Among the large number of dancers were Phyllis Bedells, Constantin Tcherkas, Anna Ludmila, Anton Dolin and Ninette de Valois.

Managers and Mergers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ACCOMPLISHED it will be, Milton Diamond assured me, and that very soon. What he meant had something to do, you may be sure, with the fine arts, to which, as a citizen of the world, he is completely dedicated, even if, as a practical man, he is wholly given to business.

To note fact, receiving me at his office in a Madison Avenue skyscraper, he talked about music, which seemed to me to be his main interest, though he kept his comment some way in line, up there 35 stories high, with the law, which I needed not to be reminded is his vocation.

The thing which, by Mr. Diamond's confident remark, will be before long brought about, has to me all the characteristics of the impossible. Indeed, I hesitate to put it down as the observation of either a man of music or a lawyer; nevertheless, what was said, I must report, letting time take care of the consequences.

To go back a few years, the first time I met Mr. Diamond, he was associated with one of the principal bureaus of concert management here. His connection did not last long, nor did the bureau continue in independent existence many years after he left it. There were conflicting views, I understood, about policies of direction; but further than that I inquired not.

Thereafter I fell in with him from time to time as companion of ascent and descent in an elevator. He had left music, so I supposed, forever, and had definitely and exclusively taken up the legal profession. Mistake on my part and inexcusable, to imagine anyone abandoning music, once having been in it. For realization, I began to hear him spoken of early this season as urging the New York managers to consolidate, in the object of working together in the distribution of the services of their artists; then news transpired of a sort of informal merger of musical bureaus, with Mr. Diamond at the head. The idea which he had advocated when himself a manager was at last in a measure assented to.

A Common-Sense Scheme

That is what I made the excuse for my call. Excuse; for what could I care, after all, about his views on a quite common-sense business scheme? The combination of managers, though but partially and imperfectly effected just now, will without doubt prevail in the end. Exploitation and competition may continue after one fashion or another for a while; but managers, artists and public cannot help, I believe, consenting to arrangements that make for more and better concert and recital activity at reduced cost. The chief obstructing factor, I understand, is the person known as the local manager, one if not two in every community, who would like to enjoy a little longer the luxury of having representatives of the New York bureaus engage in yearly fight for his favor.

An objectionable aspect to the so-called merger I can imagine to be the concentration of booking into a few monopolistic hands. Certain artists whom I know have queried whether they might not thus become dependent on the whim of someone who controlled the sale of their services. But I note that they merely ask the question. They have said nothing in answer that indicates fair cause for apprehension, else I should herewith note it.

Some years ago, the editor of a weekly music periodical gave out facts and figures concerning the money spent on music in the United States annually. The bill seemed at the time to be large. But how does Mr. Diamond regard it? He observed to me that the business of music, as far as the managers count, is very small indeed; compared with almost any industrial line, altogether insignificant. The profits, he declared, are nowhere near worth the enormous trouble to which managers put themselves. Both they and the artists, by his calculations, could get better compensation, and the public could have more music, were booking placed on a modern administrative basis.

An Artistic Motive

Principally, I wanted to find out whether Mr. Diamond, who has associated much of late with the magnates of mechanical music, liked music at the source as well as formerly. Groundless doubt. No student sitting in the top balcony at Carnegie Hall and hearing Toscanini conduct a Beethoven symphony, or standing at the orchestra-circle rail at the Metropolitan Opera House, listening to Ponselle as she sings the grand aria of "Norma," is keener than he. That being the case, I for one am gratified at his having brought the leading men of record and radio in Europe and America together, and had them sign an agreement, to last through the present decade and I know not how much longer, relative to rights of reproduction, royalties and other matters that for years stood in dispute. The agreement has, I am sure, an artistic motive.

But the impossible achievement of which he made mention. Every American town of any size and resource is going to do something toward the public, municipal support of music; is going to appropriate regular money therefor, because it must, to be of proper influence and consequence in the present-day world. He, a lawyer, mind you, and a practical man doing the most realistic things every day, is laboring to bring that idealistic condition about. "I shall see it done," said he; "and no great time to wait."

'Jud Süss'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A play based on the career of Josef Süss Oppenheimer, has been produced in Berlin. Kornfeld's play may or may not have been derived from Feuchtwanger's novel. The stories are similar, but Kornfeld emphasizes quite different incidents in the career of the ambitious Jew, who intrigued his way into the court of the Duke of Württemberg, became Prime Minister and the power behind the throne, and eventually was executed for alleged treachery.

Continuity of action is well sustained, though scenes are short and construction is episodic. Kornfeld seems to have a sense for picking out important incidents—or for making incidents seem important. Quite as extraordinary as this sense of discrimination is his feeling for dialogue.

Ernst Deutsch's aristocratic appearance, his dignity and restraint, make Jud Süss the brilliant adventurer Kornfeld wanted him to be. The part of the Duke was played by Otto Wernicke, who made him the right kind of patron to an adventurer.

Jessner's staging strikes the opulent note of the rococo period most ingeniously, he uses but few movable properties—a chandelier or two, several chairs and tables, and a balustrade. What gives his scenes their brilliant touch is his use of a canvas cycloramas, upon which are thrown, by means of a light-projecting apparatus, an elaborate architectonic display of staircases, paintings, paneled walls, windows, draperies and reliefs.

'Little Tommy Tucker'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—At the Palace Theater, a new musical comedy, "Little Tommy Tucker," is being presented on its way to London. Besides the usual virtues of the best pieces of its kind—simple, tuneful songs, clever dancing, brilliant stage settings, an attractive heroine (Ivy Tresmand) and a diverting comedian (Gene Gerrard)—"Little Tommy Tucker" stands apart through possessing an ingenious and coherent story and jokes that would be amusing even if they were spoken by a far less competent humorist than Mr. Gerrard.

Mr. Gerrard belongs to the class of comedians who, in addition to providing most of the humor of the play, can also take the part of the hero, thus giving the audience a double pleasure and saving the producer an extra salary. His wit is subtle and flashing, and his part is full of clever things, but he does not need the assistance of his author to be amusing. The most diverting incident in the piece is the finale to a song in which he paces up and down the stage in the midst of the chorus—a simple occupation to which he brings a degree of concentration that would have done credit to Napoleon at Waterloo. Miss Tresmand has an attractive and delicate art, and a pleasing, if tiny, voice, and takes the name-part very successfully.

Famous Conductors in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

AFTER a quiet start, the Berlin season has suddenly expanded to the full. We have just had, in one week, four orchestral concerts, conducted by Furtwängler, Klemperer, Muck and Bruno Walter respectively.

Furtwängler's program started with Beethoven's Second Symphony, which is less often played nowadays than it used to be, despite its loveliness and rough originality. Furtwängler's reading was exceptionally beautiful in tempo, balance and constructivity. Songs by Mahler, thanks to Maria Müller's wonderful voice and musicianship, produced a tremendous impression. And the concert ended, pompously, with the "Sinfonia Domestica," a work which need hardly be discussed nowadays, in which masterly technique and impressive melodic invention serve but to mask fundamental emptiness. It gave Furtwängler ample opportunity to display his constructive sense, his fine musicianship and his perfect command of all resources.

Klemperer began with the "Leonore" Overture No. 3, after which came Beethoven's Violin Concerto and the "Eroica"—an all-Beethoven program of grand proportions, to the performance of which he proved entirely adequate. He displayed to the full the mighty structure of the first movement, gave due solemnity to the "Marcia Funèbre" and to the Scherzo, and tragic pathos to the Finale. The soloist in the Concerto was Josef Wolfsthal, who played with a coolness and self-possession which are certainly not contrary to the character of the work, but as certainly not fully in keeping with it.

Muck's Hamburg Orchestra

As in previous years, Muck came with his Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra—but this time, alas! for a single concert only. This one concert was a triumph for the veteran conductor, whose art has reached a degree of clarity and ripeness that is almost incomparable. The main item of his concert was Bruckner's Seventh Symphony. This at every fresh hearing, more and more suggests a mountain of music, enormous in both proportions and content. But with Muck, we have none of the dull patches that are to be feared, for he conducts it with deep, enlightened feeling. He realizes to the full the loftiness and genuine pathos of this grand, unconstrained music. He is able, while keeping to one basic tempo throughout a movement, to give us a wealth of subtly varied shades, combining utmost expressiveness with perfect accuracy. The wisdom acquired in half a century's experience and a live, ever youthful and spontaneous genius constitute an unparalleled combination.

Albert Spalding played Beethoven's Violin Concerto. He is a virtuoso with an enormous technique and with a smooth, pleasant though not very individual tone, and a fine musician.

Bruno Walter's concert began with Beethoven's E flat major Piano Concerto. The soloist, Arthur Schnabel, played admirably throughout. The main item on the program was Mahler's Fifth Symphony, one of the most difficult in the repertory. The boldness of its ideal conception does not always fully materialize in its themes and sonority. Hence, the conductor has to conceive and actualize all that lies behind the written notes. None is better fitted to achieve this tremendous task than Walter, the pupil and friend of Mahler. His carrying of the evolution-line of this symphony from the "Marcia Funèbre" through the demoniacal Scherzo to the untrammeled joy of the great Finale—that magnificent combination of double fugue and rondo form—is unique.

Heinz Unger

Among the younger conductors who are asserting themselves in Berlin slowly but successfully, I must mention Heinz Unger, who is giving, this season, six concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

At the first he conducted "Das Lied von der Erde," unquestionably the ripest, most individual and most moving of Mahler's works. Unger's reading was altogether splendid. The solo singers were Mme. Charles Cahier and Jacques Urlus. Both, although vocally no longer in their prime, have so thorough a comprehension of the work and so close an association with it as to be practically irreplaceable.

A word or two should be devoted to the revival of Rossini's "Barbière" at the State Opera House, Platz der Republik. The work was produced as an operetta, as wild fun—which it really is in a way. The producers, Arthur Maria Rabenalt and Wilhelm Reinking, have carried the setting of the play forward to the middle of the nineteenth century. But this does not prevent their including in it electric lamps and other typically modern contrivances. Figaro wears a white drill jacket; Almaviva, dressed in a kind of dinner jacket and light-colored breeches, is seen drinking orangeade poured from a syphon. It is all very amusing and in keeping with the music.

The whole show proceeds at a lively, merry pace. The settings are delightful in aspect; and when by the simple most ingenious device of pulling a back-cloth open and moving a few props by an invisible agency, the setting of the first act was turned into that of the second, the whole audience applauded enthusiastically. The conductor, Fritz Zweig, proved to be an excellent animator. Iso Golland was a bright Figaro, Irene Eisinger a delightful Rosina. The success was great.

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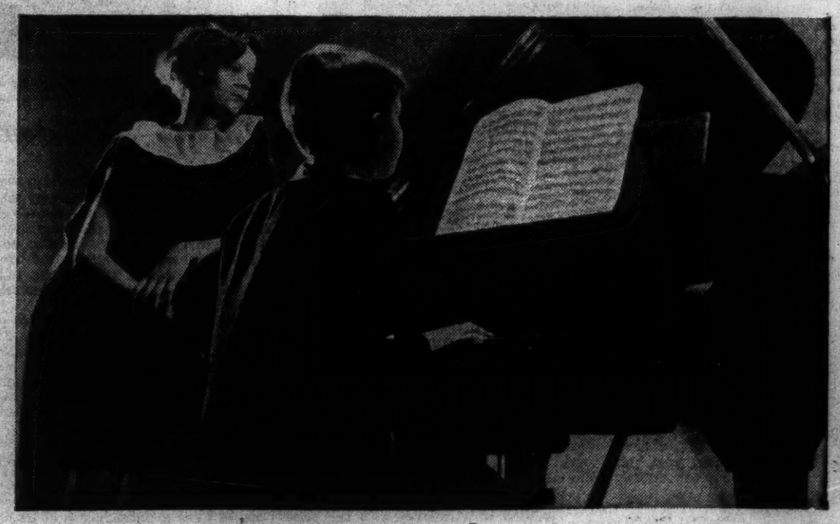

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

THE dignity and charm of New England cottages nestled cozily amid masses of verdant foliage on rugged or gently rolling hillsides had given us a penchant for frame houses, painted white. A necessitated move to the plains of the Midwest enhanced rather than lessened this fancy, and we hoped to daub on the undulating prairie canvas a small corner of our beloved eastern landscape—a snow-white, green-shuttered cottage.

The advice of friends—that white painted houses are not practical, that brick or stucco or even shingle is preferable—warned us to give the matter serious thought.

Looking about us, some important discoveries were made. There seemed to be few white houses in our vicinity, and those seen looked either a bit dingy or, if freshly painted, stood out staringly even though flanked by trees. Most of the painted houses were deep cream or yellow, gray, maroon or brown. Why? One answer is, the majority of midwestern home owners burn "soft coal" and its accompanying smoke is heavy and black. The deeper colors lengthen the time before repainting is necessary, and also, seem to fit more quietly into the atmosphere of the level prairie regions. White houses, we concluded, need the abundant foliage of green hillsides, elm-bordered streets and the brilliant blue of the sea to soften their glaring obtrusiveness.

Still—we wanted the charm of a painted house! If it must be cream color, well and good, but painted it should be. Consultations with painters, architects, and government bulletins disclosed the wisdom of careful study to obtain the best looking, most economical results.

Texture Important

From these sources it was learned that a successful, long service exterior paint job depends not wholly on the painter's skill. The kind of wood used for siding and trim, the density and texture of the wood, and the exposure of the paint to strong sunlight—these are all important points to receive consideration.

Government tests have revealed that cedars, redwood and cypress are the best woods for holding paint, and northern and western white pine and sugar pine come a close second. The next group includes western yellow pine, white fir, hemlocks and spruces. Southern yellow pine and Douglas fir, which are especially suitable for building construction because they are strong, abundant woods, are placed fourth in painting characteristics.

The architect explained, however, that it is seldom advisable for the average home builder to restrict his purchases to the best or most expensive varieties of lumber. Rather should he, through careful distribution of his material, place the best of the lumber he does buy in the parts of his building where the paint will be most exposed to wear.

How is one to distinguish the best lumber for painting purposes? By the density and texture of the board, and by this is meant the proportions of spring and summer growth in the wood. This is an interesting study and takes one back to the heart of the growing tree. Summer wood is formed in the tree late in the growing season and is easily discernible in any board as the dense, horny, dark-colored portion of the annual growth ring. This band is wide or narrow according to whether the tree has grown rapidly or slowly. Although paint oils will penetrate more deeply into the summer growth, it has been found that paint, exposed to normal conditions of weathering, will flake off the summer wood, while the spring wood will remain well covered. All native soft woods contain both spring and summer growth, but in varying proportions. A greater variation for painting purposes is found between the spring and summer wood in a single board than between average boards of different woods. Tests show that the light, narrow-ringed boards of southern yellow pine or Douglas fir hold paint about as well as the wide-ringed boards of cypress.

For the Exposed Places

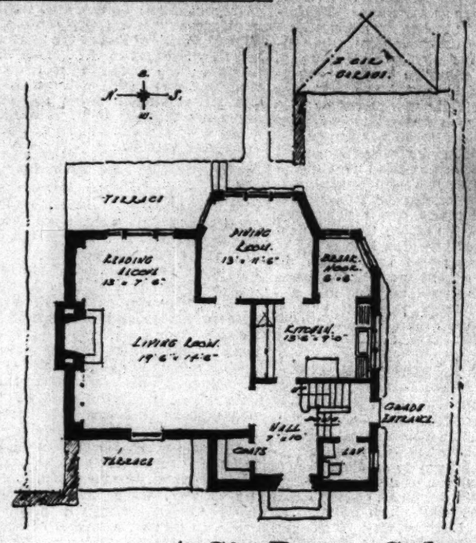
One can, therefore, select the fine textured, narrow-ringed boards for the parts of the building that are directly exposed to strong sunlight, for here the paint will wear most rapidly. This is, as a rule, the south side unless it is well shaded by trees..

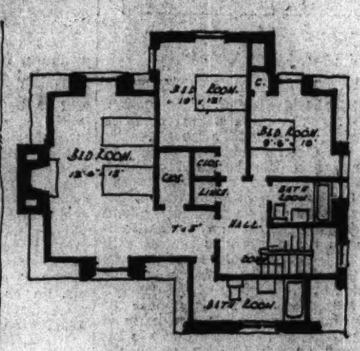
Edge-grained boards, which are cut in a manner to make the bands of summer wood as narrow as possible, will hold the paint better than flat-grained boards. A selection by grain, however, is difficult because as a rule only lumber cut from very large trees can be economically separated in this way.

Knots and pitch also give trouble in painting, so it is wise wherever possible, to use "select" grades of lumber where there will be few defects. Knots in white and yellow pine seem more objectionable in painting than the sound knots in such woods as the cedars, hemlocks or white fir.

A reliable painter assured us that, contrary to general belief, it is unnecessary to change the composition of the priming coat that is to be applied to different soft woods—that is, wood cut from evergreen or coniferous trees—as any slight differences in wearing qualities are not reduced materially by any practicable adjustment of the proportions of paint, oil and thinner. If paint becomes blistered or discolored, this condition may be due to unusual amounts of moisture which have gained access to the backs of the painted boards, and it can be prevented only by discovering the source of the moisture and removing it.

Repainting should not be delayed until the old coating has flaked off, thereby exposing the bare wood, as it is extremely difficult with ordinary methods to secure a first-class durable repaint job over a badly chipped and broken foundation. When wood checks or cracks begin to appear, prompt repainting is essential, and although painting will not entirely conceal weathering damage, it will protect the wood from further weathering for an indefinite period.





Six-Room House Designed by Edgar D. Giberson, Architect, to Suit a Suburban Lot, 50 x 100 Feet, on a Street Running North and South. Specifications Call for Whitewashed Brick With Red Brick Trim or for Buff Stucco With a Red-Brown Brick Trim, a Roof of Brown Shingle Tile.

A Six-Room Suburban House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Detroit, Mich.

SINCE the newer and better communities are being divided into wider lots, and alleys have been eliminated, there are greater possibilities for developing the lot at the rear of the house into a garden. For this reason the house designed by Edgar D. Giberson, architect, has been arranged with the living and dining rooms opening upon a garden terrace. With the planting of low hedges at property lines, the view from these rooms need not be restricted to this immediate garden.

There are casement doors in the living room which provide access to a terrace on the street side, partly screened by a low hedge. The service portion of the house is to the south, where the best working light is to be had. The drive is adjacent to this side of the house and extends to the garage, which is located just far enough from the house to make an easy turn in getting into the garage.

Entering the hall from the front, one has easy access to all parts of the house. Adjoining this room there is a large coat closet on the north side, and down three steps on the south side of the room there is a two fixture lavatory, serving both the first floor and basement.

The living room, which extends along the front of the house, has a reading alcove to the east or garden side. Along the north wall of this room and alcove are built-in bookcases grouped about the fireplace. This side of the room is built of wood, painted an ivory color. The fireplace has a brick lining and hearth, with a flat, gray-colored marble trim, stripped on the open side with brass. The remaining walls are of plaster, papered to harmonize with the paneled wall. The same painted wood cornice used on the fireplace side of the room is continued on the remaining walls. The ceiling is painted to harmonize with the rest of the room.

Dining Room and Kitchen

The dining room walls are papered to a plaster cove. The ceiling, with a panel for a center lighting fixture, is painted to harmonize with the paper chosen for side walls. The floor in both the living and dining rooms is stained dark.

The kitchen, serving the dining room through a door in the east wall, has access to the rear by a service porch and to the entrance door by way of the hall. It has both east and south light, and is provided with built-in cupboards, box for refrigeration and a large sink under the windows. Provision can be made for either an electric or a gas range.

The master bedroom has a view to both the street and garden. There is a simple fireplace of brick lining and hearth, with marble trim. A separate bathroom is another feature of this room. The other two bedrooms, both of which have cross ventilation, have a secondary bathroom for their use. Closets are provided for all these bedrooms and there is a linen closet opening into the upper hall.

Adapted to Locality

The material to be used for the exterior walls depends largely upon the part of the United States the house is to be built in. In the South, a tan-colored modeled stucco could be used, while in the North a reclaimed brick, painted white, would serve better. The roof, quoining at windows and doors, the eave corbels at gable ends, and upper part of chimney would be of red-brown shingle tile. The wood sash, door and shutters would be a light buff color. Terraces and entrance steps would be of cement marked into squares with a brick border. The wrought-iron lantern at the entrance door can be bought from stock.

Using 50 cents per cubic foot as an estimating base, this house and garage can be built complete for approximately $10,500.

Detail of Fireplace in Six-Room House.

Window Favorites

This season when the family moves from the outdoor living quarters into the indoor living rooms the housewife casts her eye around for plants and flowers to grace the rooms and add a note of cheer and color to the window garden during the months that the bloom is gone from the summer garden.

Although there is a wide choice of satisfactory house plants perhaps the friendly geraniums and the begonias, with their shell pink and scarlet blossoms, are the most eagerly sought after because they require no coaxing and are seemingly happy to bloom at all times.

A specially good variety of the fibrous-rooted begonia worthy a place in any living room is Otto Hacker. This is a large-leaved hardy variety with a gorgeous red blossom. Begonias should have a temperature of 53 degrees at night and a moist atmosphere.

A desirable plant used extensively around the holiday season is the cyclamen, or mock orchid as it is frequently called. The cyclamens are indeed lovely—some are white with deep red centers, some American Beauty with soft white centers, and there is a delicate shell pink variety. With a little intelligent care the cyclamen will remain in flower from November until Easter.

The roots of the cyclamen must be kept damp. It objects to unrelieved sunshine, as its natural habitats are damp marshy places. Species of cyclamen are found in Peru, Sicily, Germany and Panama. L. S. M.

The winter aconite (Eranthis hyemenalis) bears a bright yellow flower, buttercup-like, above a tuft of leaves. These bulbs bloom early, endure shade, and retain their foliage until fall. Besides the common snowdrop, nivalis, it is well to plant the double form, nivalis flore-pleno, and Elwesii. The latter is much larger than the nivalis sorts and makes a better showing. Of course, to the above, we must add all procurable varieties of scilla and chinodoxa, for their blue (always a rare color), and the croci, for their cheerful forms.

Thanksgiving

For the joy that comes
From little things without number;
A flaming rowan tree against the blue September sky,
Goldenrod and Queen Anne's Lace,
And the happy eyes of children
With their upturned faces of trustfulness;
For the hush of the dawn,
And for clear young voices
Calling through the twilight,
When home returning;—

For the leafy aisles
In the maple woods,
Where the sunlight filters through
Soft green leaves,
Making a canopy
To shelter little growing things,
(Partridge berry and deep shining ferns);
For quaint little elves of toadstools,
That peep from out the emerald moss
And fill the quiet wood with laughter;
For all of these, we give thanks,
To Thee.

For the lighted doorway of home
When darkness falls.
For the welcoming eyes of a friend;
For the unselfed love
That loses self in serving.
For faithful hearts that understand,
And need no explanation;;
For the courage
That laughs at failure;
For all these, and more,
We give thanks, dear Lord.

ETHEL MUNRO GOSS.

Unusual Annuals

Gilia capitata has fern-like foliage, with terminal heads of lavender-blue flowers. The plant attains 18 inches. Effective with calliopsis drummondii. Other varieties are: coronopifolia, with needle-like leaves and flowers of yellow, pink, salmon, red, and apricot, and also tricolor, with lilac flowers that have yellow centers.

Viscaria may be had in blue, white, rose, or carmine. The plants resemble annual pinks in habit, and bear their round, open flowers on branching, foot-long stems. The blue sorts, deep and light, are the most desirable.

The lavatera bears its hollyhock-like flowers on bushy plants two feet tall. "Loveliness" (pink) and "Purity" (white) are the best types. This plant makes an excellent temporary hedge.

The argemone has yellow or white poppy-like flowers. The bartonia has bright yellow flowers with prominent and attractive stamens. Both are lovers of dry ground and sun, and have effective spiny foliage.

The cacalia, commonly called flora's paint brush, bears tassellike flowers of bright scarlet over a long season.

Wildflower Show in Melbourne

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

SHY bush flowers, familiar only to those whose wanderings lead them into the lonely, scent-laden glades of the Australian bushlands, had an official introduction to the people of Melbourne when the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria held its jubilee show.

From all corners of Victoria were gathered bunches of the multicolored blossoms which weave their rainbow cloak over the countryside in Australia's springtime—and to them were added the choicest floral species of other states. Some, packed in ice, came by air from West Australia and the far north of Queensland; some were transported for stages by donkey, camel, car and train. It was the most comprehensive wildflower collection ever displayed in Melbourne, between 700 and 800 species being included.

But not all of them were from their native haunts; dozens of varieties came from suburban gardens where they have been cultivated with great success. The Field Naturalists' Club is tireless in its fight against the destruction of native flora, and it encourages the practice of its slogan: "Conservation by cultivation." Through its efforts, native flowers now add their beauty to dozens of gardens where imported varieties formerly reigned supreme.

Wild orchids were shown in all their delicate beauty; spidery unsubstantial things—some springing among misty maidenhair from soft beds of cool green moss. "Nodding greenhoods" seemed to whisper bush secrets to "blue fairies," which not long before had been caressed by the bees and butterflies of some fern-clustered glen. Dozens and dozens of orchids, dainty, graceful, fantastic—"common spiders," "birds," "snakes," "bearded greenhoods," "mayflies."

Here on another bench was a glorious mass of the West Australian wax flower, its delicate mauve blooms seemingly wrought in enamel by a master hand; over there was a cluster of wonga vine, its flowers all cream and mauve bells from which bush fairies might have rung enchanting music. Rosemary made a study in red and green, and near by, the eucalyptus Torquata was a burst of crimson and yellow, with clusters of red "gum nuts."

From West Australia came a big bunch of the strangely beautiful "kangaroo paws," red and green; in another corner was a bundle of brown, furlike "kangaroo tails," five or six feet long.

New South Wales contributed the majestic waratah, with its stately crimson flowers; red and purple hibiscus flamed forth a touch of the tropical north. Soft white "flannel flowers" from near Sydney were there, too.

A riot of color, a profusion of green foliage, a blending of fragrant perfumes—the wildflower country came to the city, lingered a little while, and was gone again.

ALLAN BURBURY.

Fairy Waxflower, One of Australia's Lovely Wild Flowers.

One of Australia's Wild Flowers, Darling Lily.

Two Fritillarias

Among the so-called "lesser bulbs," which name seems to include all except the tulip, narcissus, and hyacinth, there are two plants which were popular in the old-time gardens. These are crown-imperial and the guinea-hen flower (Fritillarias imperialis and meleagris). The former grows tall, and bears an umbel of lily-like flowers topped by a tuft of foliage. The colors are red, orange and yellow in single or double forms, according to the variety, of which there are several. The guinea-hen flower has a more modest beauty, having nodding flowers of purple or white, speckled within with brown-purple.

Bloom in November

November is a bleak month in many northern gardens. The plants are tucked away for the winter, leaving only the evergreens to offer their somber tones to relieve the brown scene. But is is possible to have an interesting display during November, for there are two plants, at least, that will bloom then. These two hardy ones are the Christmas rose (helleborus) and the old-time Johnny-jump-up (viola).

A partly shaded and somewhat sheltered spot seems to suit the helleborus. Though these plants are certainly to be classed among the garden aristocracy, they will thrive if given ordinary care. Sometimes they will even stand abuse. A clump of Christmas rose had been uprooted during the moving of a garden. A passing gardener inquired about the plants, and the reason for such careless treatement of garden treasures, and as a result was given them. The ten leaf-stalks of the small clump were badly wilted and the roots quite dried out by the hot July sun to which they had been exposed.

The plants were first set in water up to their "necks," and then planted in a partly shaded place in the wild garden, where vagabond Johnny-jump-ups were in the habit of congregating. The helleborus settled themselves quickly and even put forth a new leaf or two. The following November nine stalks of pure white blooms were born. These remained for a long period in spite of cold and frost. The second growth of the Johnny-jump-ups, which was blooming when the helleborus started, completed a charming and very welcome display.

To Thaw Out House Plants

When house plants have been frost-bitten, do not bring them into a warm room but put them in a dark, cool place until they thaw. Do not water them for two or three days, then use lukewarm water. Unless the plants are frozen hard, they will respond to this treatment.

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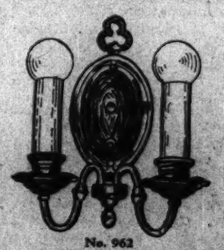
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Early Printed Cottons of Europe

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THOUGHT to be quite the smartest possible thing for gowns as well as for draperies, 250 years ago in England and France, the printed fabrics then called "chints" and "Indiennes" have lately found fresh favor among interior decorators. This last use will lead to especial interest in the collection of eighteenth century French and English printed cottons that may now be seen at W. and J. Sloane's, New York City.

Holding features that are of notable attraction, its nearly 80 designs are fairly representative of the later years of their former vogue—the century following 1750. Included in the showing are nine from the works of Oberkampf at Jouy, most of these credited to this industry's best known artist, Huet. There are also examples that bear the marks of factories in other cities of France, as well as of English concerns, tending to impress the fact that there are other "toiles" than "toile de Jouy."

Here are hung patterns that are held in high esteem for their rarity, and some that are the only examples of their kind known to exist. This is true, although there are large collections in the possession of museums of France and of America. It seems strange that little and obscure shops of New York City and remote, dusky New England attics have been the places to yield highly valuable specimens of these patterns, so far unknown to students of printed textiles. Bringing them all together is the result of long continued search and study by Mrs. Agnes J. Holden, from whom they were purchased by the present exhibitors.

By Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Gowns of "chintz" or "Indienne" were the expression of the highest fashion in England and France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were even preferred to fine silks.

When the Orient Was Opening

It is a sparkling portion of the past that is associated with the early European vogue of these gay figured prints. The rich fabrics, porcelains, carvings of the Far East were slowly finding their way to the countries of Europe, as on rare occasions the long absent ships of the trading companies returned with their precious cargoes in the time of Charles II. Fresh amazement was likely to follow each new arrival, when its stores of exotic and exquisite handiwork were revealed to the eager public.

Nothing made in the home countries approached these things in refinement and delicate beauty. Among them were fragile and strangely decorated vases and cups and saucers; fragrant boxes curiously shaped from unknown woods; carvings in ivory so frail and ingenious as to seem beyond the skill of man to form; cloths of silk and linen and cotton, fascinating in their ornamentation of gorgeous stitchery or subtly wrought brush work.

Inspiration to Europeans

These highly developed arts of the Orient affected profoundly the arts and crafts of the lands to which they were introduced. Though never able to equal them in all ways, the production of substitutes that they inspired became conspicuous industries. In these columns mention was made recently of the prolonged attempts in England to make porcelain that was as excellent as that of China—efforts that resulted in the establishment of an important branch of trade.

Another evidence of the grip which the fashion for things Oriental had for a century, and well through the 1750's is seen in cabinet work. "In the Chinese taste" was a commercial phrase that carried the burden of decorative experiments almost without number. In addition to the porcelains, wall papers, fabrics and objects of Oriental lacquer, all of which were copied, we find furniture designers introducing Chinese characteristics in every possible manner. Mirrors, china cabinets, torchères, wall brackets, sconces, as well as larger pieces of woodwork, are laboriously "Chinese" in the conceptions of Edwards and Darley, Thomas Johnson, Ince and Mayhew, before Chippendale offered his own interpretation of "the Chinese manner." Of even more moment to the industrial life of France was the outcome of its citizens' efforts to simulate the painted cottons that, too, came in the East India companies' ships. These were so costly and so scarce that they could be bought by only a small portion of those who desired them. The craving for them spread quickly and soon became nation wide, for they had been firmly set as correct fabric for those who would follow the styles of their day. Since then they had an unbroken record of lively favor for about 200 years, then a lapse of a century, now a revival that has reëstablished them in their old-time forms as a familiar material for the draperies and upholstery of today.

French Lead in Cloth Printing

This display of Messrs. Sloane derives its material from the efforts of the French to copy the rich and delicate beauty of those Indiennes. Their early attempt to imitate them, was not by the process of painting. That took too much time and skill. It was rather by cutting the desired design on a wood block of convenient size, inking this design and pressing it carefully on the cloth. More than one color was secured by repeated printings with other blocks, each time placing them with extreme care.

This industry grew to be an extremely important one, employing many thousands in 1685. Manufacturers of silk and woolen goods found their trade seriously diminished by this gay rival. So distressing seemed their plight that the Government prohibited in 1686 making, selling, or wearing of printed cottons. This law threw out of employment thousands of highly skilled workmen, many of whom left France for Switzerland, Holland, and England. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes had come the year before and had already forced trained men in many lines to seek safety in foreign lands.

The ban on printed cottons that continued in France for so long was but partially effective, opposing as it did a popular demand that was thereby made of greater vigor. The records of enforcement carry instances of the extremes of laxity and rigor. Some were allowed to carry on the forbidden printing quite openly, while at the city gates guards in a single day seized from their wearers as many as 800 dresses and burned them in the streets.

Refugees came to be important factors in the success of plants in other countries from which, in one way and another the French managed to get the goods they wanted. It was nearly 75 years before this prohibition was suspended. Then, in 1759, the famous plant of Oberkampf was established, to continue until about 1840.

Located in Jouy, this factory has been given so much prominence that other eminent sources have been slighted if not wholly neglected. The prints of Orange were famed for quality in their time, about 500 being employed by the owners, Wetter & Co., in 1762. The town's name, Orange, came to be the generic term for printed cottons, early products of Oberkampf at Jouy being called toiles d'Orange de Jouy.

Nearly 150 other plants, small and large, are listed in official records for 1806. The contributions of Rouen and Normandy were over one-third of that year's total. It is with good reason that the works at Jouy should be accepted as the best representative of the industry, for at the date named it had over 1300 workers and made about one-fifth of the nation's output.

In England no restrictions existed, it seems, until Indian cotton had been imported for nearly 70 years. Then in 1700 it was prohibited. Twenty years later there was passed an act similar to that which had appeared in France 36 years before. With slight modification, this remained in force until 1774, when it was repealed, 15 years after France had taken like action. In both these countries the restrictions were aimed to protect the native industries that made goods of silk, wool and linen.

Here are typical patterns of the printed cotton fabrics which rivaled fine silks in popularity in France and England between 1660 and 1830. These are selections from a collection of about 80 pieces being displayed through November by W. & J. Sloane, Inc., New York City.

At the left above is a late example from a factory in Nantes. It is entitled "Mathilde et Malcok Adhel," printed in 1825.

At the right above is one of the famous designs of Huet, 1790, printed from a copper plate in red, at the factory of Oberkampf at Jouy. It is thus a genuine toile de Jouy, Plastra de la Ferme.

At the left below is a design which suggests a Chinese inspiration. This printed in brown, also from a copper plate.

At the right below is a two-color pattern strongly suggesting the painted cotton from the island of Java. The colors include Indian red and blue.

By Courtesy of Victoria and Albert Museum

Calcutta friends of David Garrick presented to Mrs. Garrick in 1775 "chintz" coverings and draperies for her finest bed. Garrick had difficulty in getting the prohibited fabric, with its designs painted in India, by the customs authorities.

Attractive Office Interiors

By LOUISE GORDON-STABLES

RECENT investigations into the relation of environment upon efficiency have had their effect in causing the employers of labor to look carefully into the question of the setting in which their staff shall carry out their work.

Welfare work also has had its influence in bringing about an improvement in the decorative conditions allotted to employees.

Today the provision of cheerful surroundings, of pleasant rest rooms and of a congenial common room is regarded as one of the essentials in the successful running of any large commercial undertaking.

And what applies to the factory and the warehouse applies equally to the office. To supply the woman clerk, who comes from a comfortable home, with office conditions conspicuously lacking in comfort, is hardly to spur her on to her best endeavor. Give her, on the contrary, an office in which attractive surroundings have been carefully considered, where a certain stimulation is afforded by the æsthetic treatment, and it is likely that she will produce better work.

The new metal furniture proves itself admirably suited to office needs. Strong in construction, it suffers less than any other medium from the slings and arrows of rough treatment. In addition it calls for practically no polishing, and its tubing would have to be mishandled indeed for it to require repair.

The tops of steel tables are sprayed with color that dries with a hard surface. This will last, with ordinary care, for a long time. When it does show signs of wear and tear, the surface can be again treated with color—with another color, if required.

Whatever this color may be, it is repeated in the thick canvas that is slung as seat onto the tubing of the office stool and as seats and backs to the chairs. The cool gray of the nickel or aluminum provides scope for many a good color combination. It goes equally well with several shades of green, with blue, and with the whole range of mauves and purples.

For office hangings the same fabric proves more appropriate than any of the less coarse materials. It needs no lining and hangs with a good, substantial weightiness. It is very suitable for office surroundings, in which flimsier fabrics might introduce a frivolous note. For the office setting must preserve a businesslike air with its other characteristics.

The gray of the metal tubing again gives the cue for color in the woodwork. The modern office is getting away from the old convention of chocolate or stone color for its wood framing and doors, and in its place comes a vogue for treating these portions with a pleasant stain.

It is quite possible, with discreet use of stain and subsequently of wax polish, to make cheap furniture look as pleasing as more costly. And provided that a good basis has been secured for it, its surface will retain its softness of tone indefinitely.

In the up-to-date office, the advantage of a parquet floor, equipped with a few rugs, is being generally recognized. The parquet may be of nothing costlier than the simple hardwood block, and the rugs nothing more precious than the reversible and the washable type. With the help of an electric polisher, even the most casual of office cleaners can keep the floor in excellent condition. The rugs will, of course, be selected in harmony with the general color scheme.

No longer is it considered beneath the dignity of a serious office to display a picture or so. The inexpensive color-print has brought the gay flower-piece within the scope of the office. Today many a modern study, as well as many reproductions of old Dutch paintings adorn office walls and vie with the flowers on the broad window sill. For the architect of today in building his offices is catering for the need for flower vases and jardinieres in the office setting, and building his sills with broad rows of colored tiles to accommodate them suitably.

In such ways are offices becoming congenial places in which to spend the working hours, and incidentally speed up, unobstrusively, the energies of the workers.

What 'Gloriana' Once Did Wear

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AN INTERESTING collection of genuine garments that belonged to "Gloriana," as Queen Elizabeth was sometimes known, is preserved, it is said, in the Old Palace of Hatfield, the nursery of King Henry VIII's children.

The garments include a pair of yellow silk stockings, the foot part plain the rest a diamond pattern, the back having a fancy, openwork seam. The tops are finished with a broad, yellow, sarcenet ribbon. The stockings indicate that the feet of "Good Queen Bess" were small and that she would have taken a modern English, size 3 shoe.

Hose, it should be explained, were, up to the time of King Henry VIII, made out of ordinary cloth. Henry's son, King Edward VI, received as "a great present" from Sir Thomas Gresham "a pair of long Spanish silk stockings" which, however, continued to be great rarities.

Stow's "Chronicle" of the year 1631 records that in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign "her silk woman, Mistress Montague, presented Her Majesty with a pair of black knit silk stockings for a new-year's gift." The Queen "after a few days wearing" so appreciated them that she declared, "I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant fine and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings." From that time it is recorded the Queen never wore cloth hose—only silk.

The Queen's garden hat, in the same collection, has a cane foundation, carefully tied into shape, the spaces ingeniously woven in with fine straw in a lacelike pattern. It is lined with red taffeta.

A well-known English peer possesses one of Queen Elizabeth's bodices, embroidered with silken flowers and metal threads, and a pair of her gold-embroidered Lilliputian white shoes, with three-inch heels. The Asholean Museum at Oxford houses a pair of her long, wide gauntlet gloves, embroidered with gold thread and topped with a fringe and a pair of her high-heeled brown leather buskins.

Antiques Works of Art
The Exeter Galleries
179 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

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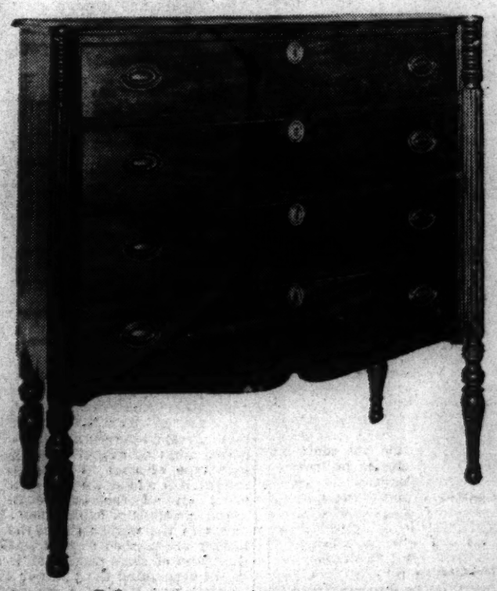
Labelled Sheraton Style Chest of Drawers
SAMUEL S. NOYES, East Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1810
AMONG the marked and labelled examples which greatly heighten the interest of this collection, the mahogany chest of drawers illustrated is particularly noteworthy, since it is the only specimen of this cabinet-maker's work that has thus far come to light. Admirably designed and executed, it bears witness to the mastery of their craft possessed by American cabinet-makers of the period, even in the smaller towns. The reeded columns are bamboo-turned at the top, and the apron is gracefully and correctly shaped. Inside the top drawer is pasted the maker's advertisement, which reads, "House Furniture of the Most Fashionable Kind, Made, Sold and Exchanged, by SAMUEL S. NOYES, Cabinet Maker, East Sudbury, Near the Causeway." The date, April, 1810, is written in.
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EDUCATIONAL

With the Whole Educational Pull of a State United and Progressive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Olympia, Wash.

THE new course of study of the State of Washington is proving to be an enthusiasm producer not only among the teachers of this State, but among educators abroad who are sending for a description of it.

In telling the story of this "best seller" type of study course, Dr. N. D. Showalter, state superintendent of schools, leaves himself out. "Why 1000 people contributed to making that course," he exclaims, "I only wrote a short foreword." But Dr. Showalter cannot be left out and in order to understand the significance of what has been accomplished one must see it with an approximation of his vision.

Dr. Showalter wears mental seven-leagued boots and in his thinking he includes the world and all of history. In his conversation he is as apt to refer to Moses as to some modern leader. He explains how that when society quickens its tempo, education is quite certain to lag behind.

"We used to think that education was a preparation for life; now we know that education is life," he says, "that is why we have adult education today." To quicken the whole state system of education and so make it get into step with society, was accepted by Dr. Showalter a few years ago as his great task. But he began by not attempting to solve it alone. He gathered about him a staff of supervisors and teachers, and together they studied what the best students of modern education have thought out as the new philosophy of education.

"Out Where the Teachers Are"

After this group had studied and read extensively they decided on certain aims and objectives that their course of study should achieve. Dr. Showalter then went to the teachers of the state, experts in their lines, and with these given objectives in mind, asked them to shape a course of study. "The best in education is out where the teachers are," is his attitude. From their workmanlike knowledge and rich experience a new course of study was written which has all the vitality of a course, not written by one superintendent writing down, but of a thousand teachers writing up, to an ideal.

And being completed it is so coordinated by its common objectives, that it is as though a single person had written it. It has style and pungency too and single sentences stand out like epigrams, "Art should function," and "Cleanliness is fundamental to art," and "The school library is the laboratory of every department."

The course of study is in a single volume and then each subject has its own volume filled with usable material and definite directions. No little teacher out in the forest or up in the hills will be left rudderless among high-sounding theories. These little individual books are each labeled "1930" in bold figures. Education is to be kept stepping as nearly as possible to the tempo of society and flexible to its changes. When asked if frequent changing of the course might prove expensive, Dr. Showalter pointed out that the few thousands spent in printing these courses is a pittance compared to the millions spent on education and that the course of study, if kept up to standard, is the tool that makes the millions function to greatest advantage.

One Coördinated Pull

The course being completed was not merely placed in the hands of teachers and left, but it was followed up by personal visits and individual help. Last year was the preliminary one; this year it is in full swing. Washington is a big state, but it was all covered in a seven-leagued manner and today the littlest teacher in the most remote camp or island is aware of the aims of the course. Last year over 11,000 visits were made, to prepare for the course which began this year.

Not only the teachers but the universities and normal schools of the State are working for the same objectives so that the whole educational pull of the State is in one coördinated direction.

To illustrate how an objective is sought in actual teaching, this was taken: "Every learning situation is an opportunity for character development," and it was shown how any problem in mathematics, in discipline, in drawing, in social relations or in any subject is not solved by a pedagogic explanation from the teacher, but that the child is trained to gather evidence, use his judgment, make his decisions and give good reasons and so become alert, resourceful and thoughtful and better able to participate in the complex society of today.

With all its modern sound, the course has been shaped always on fundamentals. "Fundamentals have only been adapted," Dr. Showalter explains. For example, a quotation from Dewey, "Without activity there is no learning process," is not so different from the adage, "We learn to do by doing." Miss Donaldson told of an instance where Stevenson's "Bed in Summer" was read to the children after which the teacher, instead of interpreting it for them, asked the children to draw on paper what they had got from the poem. No two drawings were alike and from the discussion which followed, the understanding of the words became theirs and not an adult's.

Teachers conventions and institutes in the old sense have gone with the old course of study. During October eight regional meetings were held in eight pivotal points in the State, addressed by some of the most inspirational educators in the country. A new attitude evidenced at these meetings, a joy and purposefulness, shows that teachers, following a program of their own making, lose the perfunctory attitude that held under the old order.

Farm Model Built by Pupils in Order to Bring Arithmetic Down to the Business of Everyday Actualities.

Arithmetic Activity Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bell, Calif.

I HAD several reasons for choosing arithmetic as the basis for my activity program:

1. Mr. ——— remarked that arithmetic was a rather virgin field as far as activity programs were concerned, nearly everyone choosing the social studies. I chose arithmetic for a change, "as variety's the very spice of life" and I like spice.
2. Children as a rule do not like arithmetic. This gave me a definite obstacle to overcome.
3. I have always liked arithmetic as a school subject to study and as a school subject to teach.
4. I had visions of being able to correlate the other subjects with arithmetic and make a well-rounded-out activity.

Pupil Objectives Hoped For

1. A liking for arithmetic (by putting a sparkle into problems, making them actual and showing that knowledge of arithmetic is a necessity of every day living.
2. A working knowledge of modern farm life.
3. A development of initiative in planning work, finding material, and then doing the work.
4. Increased vocabulary.
5. Increased ability to work in harmony, respecting the opinions and rights of others.
6. An appreciation of this wonderful day and age in which they are living.

Launching of Activity

I took the opportunity of finding out on the first day of school, the attitude of my group toward this subject. I asked the children to write down three reasons why they liked the subject or three reasons why they disliked the subject. On checking the reasons set forth by pupils, I found that the great majority disliked arithmetic for the following two reasons:

1. They saw no need for the knowledge.
2. They did not understand it.

The only way to make them see the need for arithmetic knowledge was to make them face and solve their own practical problems, e. g.

1. Purchasing feed for pets.
2. Going to grocery store.
3. Selling newspapers.

Class discussion brought out the fact business men and women needed a knowledge of arithmetic. I asked the pupils whether they thought the farmer could get along without this knowledge. There was a division of opinion, so we turned to the Index, page 257, Thorndike-Book II and checked every item, a knowledge of which would be necessary to a farmer if he was to be successful. The pupils were rather surprised to find that a farmer's knowledge would have to cover at least 65 of the 97 items listed there. As there still seemed to be some doubt about this among some of the pupils, it was suggested in order to prove the point, that land be acquired and a farm planned. A start was made with an examination of the township map on page 157, and from this sprang the "Palmdale Activity Farm."

Class Group—Intention at first was to ask for government land, but later the class decided to purchase two sections of land.

Group I—Built large table, 4' x 8', on which to carry out the activity. Plans drawn and measurements worked out.

Group II—Brought in soil. Class discussion of soil with teacher of agriculture.

Group III—Drew plans for placing of fields and improvements. Involved problems on area and proportion.

Group IV—Furnished material for fencing. Involved problems of amount and cost of wire and posts.

Group V—Highways paved. Involved measurement of number of square feet and cost per square foot.

Group VI—Union Pacific Railroad cut through Section II. Didn't have time to find cost of railroad.

Buildings—Two-story house, barn, garage, chicken house, hog house, silo, and water tank were individual activities. Estimated the cost of each building and added to find total cost of improvements.

Orchards—Individual activities involving spacing, number of trees and cost per tree.

Stocking Farm—All pupils interested in this: thoroughbred stock, horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Cost and reasons for buying thoroughbreds. Time not sufficient to work out rations, cost of food supply, nor profit accruing from increase and sale of stock and from dairy products.

Crops—Barley and alfalfa. Found out cost of seed, fertilizer, labor, and average yield per acre, sale price per ton and subsequent profit.

Reason for Name—"Palmdale Activity Farm." Children had heard there was government land near Palmdale, so they wrote to the Palmdale Chamber of Commerce for township map and pamphlets containing information. Found there was no government land near, so decided to buy Sections I and II in Township 6N, Range 12 W. Children decided Palmdale would have to be part of the name and as this was a farm activity, the name was a combination of these three.

High Spots of Correlation

Arithmetic—Every discussion, class or group, introduced reasoning problems covering those items noted in index and the solution of these problems brought out need for drill in fundamentals.

Social Studies — 1. Comparing feudal farming with modern farming. (Laws, houses, farming implements, inventions, etc.) 2. Taking our sections of land as the small unit and working from them to township, county, state, country, hemisphere, and world.

English—1. Writing letters and arithmetic problems. 2. Writing and learning lists of words used in the activity.

Reading—1. Reading pamphlets and articles on farming, climate, products, etc. 2. Reading catalogs for prices. (I read to the class, "The Ranch on the Oehide," a story of pioneer ranch life in Kansas.)

Art—1. Having pupils paint pictures of castles and farm animals. 2. Having pupils arrange farm improvements in such a manner as to be pleasing to the eye.

Music—Old folk songs and present-day home songs.

Nature Study—Having discussions about plants, soil and animals.

Agriculture—Agriculture teacher had an excellent discussion with A6 boys on soil, power, transportation, water, climate and crops in connection with location of our farm.

Manual Education—Manual education teacher very kindly supervised and helped A6 boys and myself build a large table for the activity.

Home Economics—The teacher says the girls can cook a meal or make a dress that would be a credit to any farm girl.

Physical Education—Team work and good sportsmanship correlate with any activity.

Wholesome Living—Discussing source of water supply and placement of farm buildings.

Manner and Morals—Most opportune time for getting this subject over.

Were Objectives Realized?

When two-thirds of the class ask to stay in at recess to work arithmetic; when children want to stay up nights and work problems; when they get their parents interested enough to draw plans for them; when they make their own problems as a result of seeing the actual need of knowing how to meet situations, it is safe to say that the first objective was satisfactorily reached.

If you had seen the first plans drawn, with spinach and parsley beds larger than alfalfa fields, barns, chicken houses, and gardens a mile or more from the house, and could now see the completed farm with the improved arrangements, you would say they had a fairly good working knowledge of modern farm life.

Wire, posts, trees, cement roads, rails, ties, telephone poles, signs, tiles, tanks, etc., used on the farm certainly show a lot of initiative in planning; finding material, and in doing the work.

Increased vocabulary—Yes.

It is more difficult to prove conclusively that number five was reached, but the pupils were ready to abide by the wishes of the majority or prove that their plan was better.

At least three-fourths of the class do appreciate this day and age and are taking advantage of their many opportunities.

Summary

Checking the activity with the criteria for selecting units of interest as listed on page three of Bulletin No. 160 and with a chance question of a visiting teacher.

I. CRITERIA

1. The unit of work should be something that has some relationship to the child's life.
   It has.
2. The unit should offer opportunities for both types of activity.
   It does.
3. The unit should offer opportunities for activities for different ability levels.
   It does.
4. A given unit should not be chosen if there is not sufficient reading material available to put in the hands of the children unless the teacher wishes to write it.
   Plenty of material easily found.
5. The succession of units should emphasize different fields of interest.
   It does.
6. A unit should have "leading-on-ness."
   This one has a great abundance of "leading-on-ness," enough for the next semester.
7. The unit should be rich in social meanings.
   It is.
8. The unit should provide for the growth of skills for which schools were primarily established—reading, writing, and spelling. ("Arithmetic does not fit into the unit plan as easily as most other subjects"—I beg to differ. This arithmetic activity has worked out very satisfactorily in sustained interest and in correlation with the other subjects.)
   It does.
9. The unit should lead to the development of desirable habits.
   It does.

II. QUESTION, BY A VISITING TEACHER

Don't you find some pupils wasting their time while other pupils are working on the activity?

Answer—I have seen pupils wasting their time when there was no activity work.

The question proves that a real activity program is a cross section of actual life. Who ever lived in a community where there were not some people who were wasting their time?

Do we like an activity program?—We say we do! AS CLASS AND TEACHER.

Picture Maps That Attract the Child to History and Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kansas City, Mo.

EVERY city library now has, or is likely to have, in the Children's Room, a collection of new and colorful picture maps that stir the imagination of everyone who looks at them. Many are hand-painted reproductions of sixteenth and seventeenth century maps and others have adapted or modified ideas taken from maps of earlier dates.

One of these colorful reproductions is "A Child's Map of the Ancient World," a gorgeous square of bright orange land with seas and gulfs of brilliant blue. On it we see old Macedonian, Gallic and Lydian cities, horsemen, camels, lions, cavalcades of nomads, palm trees, galleys (one of these captioned, "Taking treasures of Greek civilization to Rome," another marked "To Britain"), the Alps being approached by elephants loaded with soldiers and groups of soldiers on foot, "Hannibal crossing the Alps," and many other fascinating and romantic things. The whole is bordered with a frieze of men famous since those ancient days, while animals, fish, ships, spears and thrones show customs and tools of the period. Even a careless examination of this map would give helpful information to any child.

Adventure and Romance

One of the interesting adaptations is a map of the present-day world called "Map of Adventure For Boys and Girls—stories, trails, voyages, discoveries, explorations, places to read about." Down in one corner a little green square proclaims: "In the British Isles, crowded with great adventures, are situated Arthur's Round Table, Sherwood Forest, Cawdor Castle, Kenilworth, the place where John Gilpin rode so fast, the homes of David Balfour, Jane Eyre, Sherlock Holmes, the King of Ireland's Son, David Copperfield, Alice, Lorna Doone Tom Brown, Lavengro, Peter Pan, and of other heroes and heroines who live in the pages of good books, so many in number that this map cannot contain them." In another corner a little blue square tell similar facts about the "Thirteen States." Back and forth across all the seven seas go little dotted lines of adventurous voyages (the type of ship in each case is shown). Up and down and over and about on all the continents and islands go trails of explorations. High points in the world's geography and history are marked and, in addition, the name of some good book is suggested concerning the place or event, so that any idea of romance that catches a child's eye can be further studied; he can, in fact, walk out of the library with the very book under his arm that will take him at once to the place he has mentally marked on the map.

In Authentic Colors

"A Map of Children Everywhere," designed by Ruth Hambidge shows children all over the world in authentic colorful costumes, and active in their most probable form of play. This is a picture to delight the heart. Animals, trees and occupations are also pictured.

There is a "Touring and Travel Map." Many of the interesting things one likes to know about one's country and one's neighbor are pictured there. There is a map of London called "The Heart of Britain's Empire Here Is Spread Out for Your View." It is one of a series of many cities. The "Map Showing the Overland and Overseas Flights of Charles A. Lindbergh" has a half dozen inserts both biographical and historical. There are large maps of single states, "Historic and Scenic," with borders that show outstanding state buildings, historical characters, flowers, fish, birds and animals that are found locally.

Literary Lore

An especially interesting map is "Booklovers Map of America—a Chart of Certain Landmarks of Literary Geography." Here seven little additional maps set about in gulf and sea show details of places particularly rich in literary lore. Here and there locations are marked by names of books, characters or literary quotations. Bobbing up unexpectedly are many little colored pictures that show special, favorite things—Mark Twain's steamboat, David Harum's hoss barn, the Great Stone Face, etc., in forms that make one smile—and remember.

For those who like fancy better than pictured fact there are the Mother Goose Map and "An Ancient Mappe of Fairy Land—newly discovered and set forth." The former is a lovely maze of Humpty Dumpty, Little Jack Horner, the Queen of Hearts, the Cow and the Moon, Goosy Gander, and scores of other old friends pictured in soft blues, greens, reds and pinks on a background of yellow. The latter is a wonderland of castles, moats, walled cities, caves and forests, enchanted seas and golden caverns around which wander favorite characters from centuries of literature. A rainbow arches across the city of the moon, and a sign at the city wall actually proclaims, "Stars Polished Here!"

The Inspector Earns His Welcome

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHAT a change has come over the atmosphere of British schools during the last 30, even the last 10 years! Time was when the announcement of the approaching visit of the government inspector to a school was the occasion for anticipatory tremors and awesome preparations on the part of the teachers, and much diffidence and apprehension on the part of the children. How the school furbished up, to be sure! And how remarkably fresh and spick and span everyone appeared on "the day."

The inspector in those days was indeed a person to be feared. And even after the abolition of the annual set examination day, and well into the period of unannounced inspection, his attitude was unchanged. The function of the inspector seemed to be one of finding all the mistakes and all the methods which did not win his august approval. He and other government officials would often be involved in disputatious exchanges with the local governors. And the local authority itself was not innocent. The officials appointed by the old school boards were often detectives, rather than helpers.

All that is now changed. Apart from the exceptional official who does not understand the potentialities and implications of his function, coöperation is the keynote both in the localities and between the localities and the central authority. Even that humble official, the school attendance officer, has been transformed. Once he was known as "the kid catcher," going round doing what was in those days his sole duty—hunting up absentees from school. Today he is general adviser to many a poor family, and he brings various welfare services into touch with the folk who need them.

And as for the school inspectors and expert organizers, they have become "travelers in ideas," carrying from school to school news of good methods, discoveries and experiments. The teacher does not fear the inspector but rather looks forward to his visit with the twofold expectation of being able to show him some new things accomplished and of hearing the latest that is going on elsewhere. Or perhaps the time-table needs revision, or the schemes are outworn—then His Majesty's Inspector, as he is called, can be utilized to give the necessary hints for improvement. At the same time his critical function is not superseded—seldom does he leave without uttering a bracing comment or a discriminating judgment upon one or another of the school's activities.

Perhaps some of the most valuable tasks performed by inspectors under the modern régime have been the inquiries they have conducted in connection with various educational problems; memoranda on school camps, on the teaching of mathematics and other subjects, on educational movements in other countries, and reports on the general standard of attainment in certain subjects throughout the country are among the serviceable achievements in recent years. Teachers are now able to see, through the eyes of the ablest experts, the best that is going on both in their own country and in foreign lands.

The recent introduction of women into the inspectorate and official rank has been all to the good. The old-fashioned inspector who would take home sewing specimens from a girls' school ostensibly to judge their quality, but really to let his wife do it, has given place to the cultured woman who now brings into girls' schools the same bracing, critical, and withal helpful breeze that blows into boys' schools. The advance that has been made in the education of girls in the last 20 years coincides with the more general appointment of women as inspectors.

The relations between local authorities and the board of education are also so different today that instead of the central officials supervising, checking, and criticizing the work of the local officials, they are coöperating to such an extent that the one set of officials is by arrangement substituting for the other. In London, for example, the work of inspecting the schools is left almost completely to the local inspectors, instead of being duplicated by both sets of inspectors.

In a word the official is fast becoming a friend—he is a friend and helper of the teacher; and he is a friend and ally of the members of other officials. The consequent smoothness in working, dissipation of friction, and greater harmony of mutual relationships are making both for happiness and for efficiency in the official machine and, better still, inside the schools themselves.

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How do you know you can't write?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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That Last Half-Hour

IT IS often with ill-concealed satisfaction that we see the family, in ones and twos, gather together books and mending wool, chessmen and the puppies, and depart to bed. With what we sometimes fear is obvious alacrity we light the candles on the hall table, urge the lingering guest up the shallow flight, test the hot water, retrieve a kitten or two from their fastnesses beneath the eiderdown, and all are safely above stairs, with the possible exception of the Head of the House who taps the barometer inquiringly. "Gardens wanting rain, sir," we ask, leaning on the banisters. If the reply be explosive we point out what a wonderful run of weather the crops have had, how well the larkspurs have done, the excellent chances of the Leon d'Or at the coming Flower Show. And if it be regretful, we make much of that small cloud that sailed out of the sunset an hour ago. Sometimes, of course, the reply is noncommittal, whereon we too tap the barometer with portentous solemnity.

Someday, we promise ourselves, we will buy a book on barometers, or attend a course of lectures, and then we shall know exactly what the tapping achieves, and which of the two arrows to read, and at which point. Watching the Head of the House as he mounts the stairs, we resolve to tell him on the morrow how much more satisfactory he would find a piece of seaweed. Have we not had years of experience with the strands that hung on the nursery door-handle? Rained the rain never so dismally, sunshine was imminent if the seaweed felt dry. Whether the temperature which Old Nurse considered conducive to the gayety of the young, or our own unbounded faith in the possibility of a harvest festival at any moment, affected the weed, it were hard to say.

After some such fashion we muse as we beckon the sheep-dog from his bed for a last-half hour by the remains of the drawing-room fire; and he, sleeping with one eye open, steps delicately over the jumble of snoring companions almost before the finger is raised.

Wholly different from the hour of the bedroom fire is this sweet, lonely time downstairs. If it be in summer, the after-dinner log of apple wood still smolders amid small puffs of scented smoke. Through the wide windows comes the breath of roses and honeysuckle, the curious underlying tang of dewy earth. Pale moths drift in and out, blown petals as they are. From the low fence at the paddock's end the earliest corncrake cries of the reaping. What a fair heritage is ours—and we ponder perhaps the apparently trivial steps by which we have come to this pleasant place. Looking back, how sure a guide has brought us to where we fain would be; how inevitable the experiences which we had called "chance"; how tender the support that failed not neither was weary. Out of the quiet grow the voices of friends; faces into which we love to look, smile back at us. There is no sense of time or place in this last half-hour which we have set apart for love and gratitude and joy. "There shall be no more sea," cried John in Patmos. Perhaps for him, too, the untiring waves had meant separation and dismay. Perhaps he, too, watching a world of waters, had hungered to hear again the sound of those feet at whose coming the deep stood still. Never more clearly than in these quiet moments do we realize the consciousness of the City of God, and we lift our voices with that unnumbered multitude, "who rest not day nor night, saying Holy, Holy, Holy."

Or we ponder some pleasant book, travel the country maybe with J. B. Priestley's "Good Companions," press through the heats of Cambodia to the mystery of Angkor Vat, stand undismayed amid the snows of Everest, where two have trodden the summit before us.

Perhaps it is because books are the record of men's thought that we have loved to make them our own, have seized upon courage and humor and inspiration and achievement, as we grasp a hand long known and dear. What should make reading difficult, we wonder! It must have been considered so, or why that tattered copy of Reading Without Tears (only too plentifully bedewed, did the compiler but know it), upon which our youthful attention was required twice daily. Perhaps no one has yet discovered quite the right method of attack; perhaps, released from some fetter of ignorance as yet imperfectly known, we should leap, full-armed like Athene from the head of Zeus, into our birthright of comradeship with those who have set down beauty and knowledge, without that dreary interlude of cats and mats, with which publishers juggled on our behalf.

With what ease we learned the lessons of the out-of-doors! No one taught us to manage that leaky old boat on the bull-rush pond, and when we fell out we splashed valiantly to shore in two feet of water—as puppies swim. No one taught us the song of the blackcap; we learnt by experience that the notes of the redstart among the reeds were probably issuing from the imprudent throat of the sedge warbler, that sweet mocker. No one taught us the way of a bird in the air, or where to find the nest of the long-tailed tit. By our own adventuring we learned the hedge of the mallow and campion, the hillside where the bee orchis grew, the meadows where fritillaries nodded in Maytime. With what applied courage and resource we followed the stream to its source, pushing through jungles of iris and meadow-sweet, wading under the gloom of willows and between the glowing tides of loosestrife and willowherb. Those were the first wholly lonely miles we had ever known, and the biscuits and toffee with which we were stayed had long since given out when we came at last to the spring high up on the common, where peewits and gulls circled and cried, where all the miles of short sweet grass lay palely golden in the sun. What spear-thrust of joy we knew, laying our hands over the small gush of water and feeling behind it the secret power of the hills and the rains. In later days, when we read of what lies behind this age-old symbol of high places and running water, we thought again of that windy morning and rejoiced in spirit. Reading is a great privilege. Something must be done about those first steps.

With a start we realize that the apple wood is warm ash, the nightingale in his spinney at the garden's end, the flower scents of evening changed in some mysterious way to the breath of the night grasses. Or, if it be in winter, the peat has fallen to a dull glow, a cricket chirps from his sure haven of the hearth, the thrush, brought in from yesterday's gale, opens a sleepy trustful eye. What fair voyaging we have known in that last half-hour! D. T.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
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24 to 30 pages . . . 4 cents
32 pages . . . 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
La Semaine de Christian Science
Das Herold der Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science (Scandinavian Edition)
Christian Science Quarterly

The Song by the Way

A solitary pilgrim I;
Through foreign lands I stray;
Yet am I not alone—my song
Goes with me all the way.

And if the night around be black,
I make it bright as day;
I sing, and then the song lights up
The darkness of the way.

I do not sigh for weariness
However far I stray;
The heavenly staff of song makes brief
The distance of the way.

Ah, sad indeed that pilgrim's lot
Who goes alone all day,
Nor has, for comrade of his march,
A song along the way!

—Francisco A. de Icaza (Mexico), in "Some Spanish-American Poets," by Alice Stone Blackwell.

A Jewel Village

"AND a mighty sing'lar and pretty place it is as ever I saw," exclaimed Captain Jorgan of Dickens's "A Message From the Sea," as he looked up from the village which he knew as Steepways, but which the rest of the world knows as Clovelly.

"Captain Jorgan had to look high to look at it, for the village was built sheer up the face of a steep and lofty cliff. There was no road in it, there was no wheeled vehicle in it, there was no level yard in it. From the sea-beach to the cliff-top two irregular rows of houses, placed opposite to one another, and twisting here and there, and there and here, like the sides of a long succession of stages of crooked ladders, and you climbed up the village or climbed down the village by the staves between, some six feet wide or so, made of sharp irregular stones. No two houses in the village were alike, in chimney, size, shape, door, window, gable, roof-tree, anything."

Whoever sees the place for the first time is stirred by similar emotions, whether he looks up at it, as Captain Jorgan did from the pier, or down upon it from above. Approaching from above there is at first no hint of a village in the single cottage peeping over the edge. A few steps farther and there is Clovelly tumbling down its four hundred foot cliff to the sea, just as it did in the days of Dickens and even in those of Domesday Book. The one main street, Captain Jorgan's series of ladders, is cut into two even sections by a bend in the road. The lower portion is less steep, but more picturesque. The street is paved with boulders from top to bottom. The slant is steep all the way; in places so abrupt that steps formed also of boulders are necessary. These steps vary in width according to the changing grade. Where the descent is very abrupt, curious little terraces are built in front of the larger houses, making thus a bit of level ground which drops off at the lower end, a distance of from five to ten feet, in order to catch up with the more gradual decline. Balustrades thus become necessary and these little balconies, flower-adorned, add their bit of beauty.

The quaint houses baffle description. They seem almost to hang in mid-air one above another. While they are all whitewashed and many have the same green doors and window shutters, each has its individuality never to be confused with that of its neighbor. In one particular alone are they alike. All are old, counting their years by hundreds. Nestled among trees, with creepers growing everywhere, fuchsias grown to trees and bearing a heavy burden of coral bloom overhang doorways and windows and reach in masses of color over the street, in a wonderful luxuriance produced by the mild, sea-misted atmosphere.

The houses crowd close to the stony way, so close that, in passing, one is almost compelled to look inside, or to rest upon the edge of a terrace to chat with some rosy-cheeked woman who sits at her window and watches the world climb up and down. And up and down the world does go, all the long summer days, overwhelming the place until one is reminded of him who could not see the town because of the houses; only here it is the people who get in the way. The lowest tier of houses is built on the sea wall. Clovelly first and always has been and is a fishing town, and on its stone pier centers its business. Here fishing boats are moored and on the pier nets are spread out to dry.

And then comes the interesting upward climb. Each step opens a vista different from any seen on the downward way. Of course for the indolent there is the alternative of riding on the back of one of the patient donkeys that patter, patter, over the cobblestones, sure-footedly, all day long.

Everyone should see Clovelly, one of the exquisite villages of the world. Tourist-infested as it is in summer, somehow, when you think of it afterwards, the alien people have vanished from conscious memory. Nothing remains in the picture but the enchanting beauty of the place. In retrospect you seem to have it all to yourself.

Clovelly P. A. Ellis, Photographer, Clovelly

Haydn's Tranquillity

We have come to overlook the purely artistic value of Haydn's works. We point to the humor, the geniality, the serenity of his music as indicative of a harmless, God-fearing nature, unburdened by any modern emotional problems; a point of view which, in regarding Haydn from the standpoint of Beethoven of the later nineteenth century, fails to take account of a confusion of cause and effect. . . . Haydn's serenity is no mere genial self-expression. It is what Schiller calls the serenity of art. . . . It is the serenity which comes from the free play of artistic skill, of joy in moulding the organic forces of music to the highest perfection in every detail so that they function with the utmost ease and freedom. . . .

There are also, nevertheless, many indications in Haydn of the growing emotional conception of music. His adagio movements, as well as the introductions to his great symphonies, show many touches of that pathos which was born of the dynamic elements in harmony. Once dynamics had become the determining factor in form they inevitably led to an increased sense of activity and therewith to the intensified expression of passion, impetuosity, ardour and exaltation. Composers of tranquil music are always followed by composers of more and more dynamic music. These tendencies toward the baroque occur sometimes in Haydn's later works, in details of melody-construction and dynamic gradation. In the oratorios particularly we see at just such moments the limitations of Haydn's genius. The parts which are fullest of feeling and which strive for exalted expression, like the great closing choruses, distinctly lack spontaneity. But where Haydn writes naively, inspired simply by his art, as in the prelude to the "Creation" or in the magnificent dynamic harmonies of "And There Was Light," he achieves effects which can never be surpassed.—Paul Bekker, in "The Story of Music."

Kearsarge

O lift thy head, thou mountain lone,
And mate thee with the sun!
Thy rosy clouds are valeward blown,
Thy stars, that near at midnight shone,
Gone heavenward one by one,
And half of earth, and half of air,
Thou risest vast and gray and bare

And crowned with glory. Far southwest
Monadnock thrills to see,
For all its trees and towering crest
And clear Contoocook from its breast
Foured down for wood and lea.
How stateller still, through frost and dew,
Thy granite cleaves the distant blue. . . .

Still summer keep thy pastures green,
And clothe thy oaks and pines;
Brooks laugh thy rifted rocks between;
Snows fall serenely o'er the scene
And veil thy lofty lines;
While crowned and peerless thou dost stand,
The monarch of our mountain-land.

—Edna Dean Proctor, in "Complete Works."

Rifts in the Fog

A pearly, sun-shot high fog lay like an ample shawl across the shoulders of the massive, dark hills flanking San Francisco Bay. The water of the Golden Gate was slate-gray; but in the city, tall, graceful office buildings caught occasional sunbeams which pierced the volatile mass of rainless clouds.

Above the tallest building a rift widened, letting in a broad blade of sunlight. At that moment a dark object appeared, emerging from the fog and flying in circles along that path of light. At first it was thought to be an airplane, stunting far above the city among filmy clouds and shifting light rays. But it was not a plane; its closer approach proved it to be a bird—a strong-winged bird, confident, serene and joyous. Observers said perhaps it was a gull. But gulls are quite at home in San Francisco, being the city's water-front neighbors, and never fly extremely high. Then they said it was probably one of the buzzard-hawks often seen circling lazily above the mountains of Marin to the north. Its flight, however, was unlike the flight of any hawk. There is an indolence in the hawk's circling which this high-soaring visitor lacked, a drowsy smoothness which makes a hawk almost appear to sleep on the wing. Every bird, when in flight, has an individual rhythm peculiar to its kind; and no one who has studied the flight of hawks can forget the graceful serenity of their gliding, suggestive of a slow waltz rhythm.

Unlike the motions of a hawk or buzzard, the maneuvers of San Francisco's solitary visitor were vigorous, purposeful. Not swiftly but majestically he rose and sank, spiraled and gyrated, flew forward and then reversed his flight. He was evidently deciding upon his course. Suddenly his erratic stunting ceased and he came straight on. A spreading blaze of sunlight, admitted by a widening rift in the fog, revealed him as a huge bird with white head and shoulders, dark, mighty wings, and a light tail. The beaked head was hunched between his shoulders. His size, posture and outline, once clearly discerned, left the observers in no doubt as to what he was. The airplaning guest was the one bird all city dwellers long to glimpse in flight,—the American eagle!

Southward he flew over the busy metropolis, and disappeared in the direction of the San Bruno and Santa Cruz Mountains. The ray of light along which he had come disappeared, as fog-rifts closed again and all blades of sunlight were withdrawn. As they watched him go, the observers realized that he need not fly far to find congenial eyries among wild Pacific slopes toward the south. Nevertheless he might be lonely, they thought. His kind is rarely seen along the coastal hills or, in fact, anywhere except in the far northwest. Alaska is regarded, at present, as headquarters for the bald eagle. City folk, watching this flier, wondered if he had come from that far northern frontier and if, after a journey of exploration, he would return to it.

Gud förstådd såsom Princip

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

HUR innerligt längtar icke hela mänskligheten efter det som är varaktigt harmoniskt, det som tröstar, inspirerar och fröjdar hjärtat och som icke sviker. Länge har den förestållningen funnits och råder ännu hos många, att Gudomen här väsentligen och oundvikligen över vad människorna hava möjlighet att företa. Men Frälsaren sade: "Detta är evigt liv, att de känna dig, den ende sanne Guden, och den du har sänt, Jesus Kristus". En teori angående vilket ämne som helst måste bevisas genom demonstration; detta är den vetenskapliga vägen och den enda, genom vilken sökare efter sanningen gjort något intryck på sin samtid. Detta var i högsta grad Mästarens väg. Hade han blott givit oss en lära utan demonstration, kunde han icke hava framställt sig såsom den Messias, som skulle ådagalägga Guds natur, syfte och makt. Lärjungarna, som han samlade omkring sig och som han undervisade och organiserade till en skara kristna arbetare, följde också denna metod. Jakob, som betecknar sig själv såsom "Guds och Herrens, Jesu Kristi, tjänare", skrev ett brev, som utgör en kraftig utmaning till den förestållningen, att en tro på Gud kan vara fullständig utan gärningar.

När Nasaréen tillfrågades, om han vore den Messias, vars ankomst så länge förebådats och väntats, inlät han sig icke på någon doktrinär utläggning, utan hänvisade till sin helande verksamhet såsom bärande vittne om hans makt och myndighet. Han betraktade dessa helande verk såsom inseglet på hans gudomliga uppdrag.

Mrs. Eddy upptäckte Vägvisarens metod att utföra sina så kallade underverk. "Denna tro", skriver hon, "vilar på en förstådd Princip. Denna Princip helar de sjuka och bringar i dagen tingens bestående och harmoniska natur" *(Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, sid. 487, 488). Det verb, som från grekiska originalet återgives med det engelska ordet *to believe*, att tro, innebär mer av *faith*, tro—förtröstan. I detta ljus kan Mästarens ofta förekommande uppmaning att tro *(to believe)*, riktad till dem som voro med honom, tolkas såsom en uppmaning till dem att äga en på förståelse grundad tro *(faith)*. Hans ständiga budskap, som han genom sina gärningar bevisade och eftertryckligt betonade, var, att människoläktet icke skulle hysa någon fruktan för dödliga begränsningar, utan övervinna dem genom förståelsen av det gudomliga Sinnets odödliga intelligens och kärlek.

Närhelst Vägvisaren ställdes ansikte mot ansikte mot onda, materiella förestållningar, slog han dem ögonblickligen tillbaka genom sin förståelse av den sanne Guden, som han förklarade vara Ande och som måste tillbedjas såsom Ande. Han förnekade allt ont och all materialitet. Han betygade Andens allhet. I begynnelseorden till den bön han lärde sina efterföljare att bedja—Herrens bön—och liksom i slutorden förklarar han all orsak vara Ande, All-Fadern. Han gjorde anspråk på sin gudomliga arvsrätt, i det han sade: "Mig är given all makt i himmelen och på jorden". Han åtlydde ståndaktigt buden från den ende Guden, Sinnet, Principen. Detta kunde han göra endast genom att icke giva något rum, någon rätt, någon tillstånd eller något gehör åt det gudomliga Sinnets förmenta motsägare, materien. Åter och återigen bevisade han detta genom att han "botade alla slags sjukdomar och allt slags skröplighet bland folket" och omintetgjorde sålunda de så kallade fysiska krafternas, de syndfulla begärelsernas och till och med dödens falska vittnesbörd.

Icke en enda gång berättas det, att Jesus dagtingade med en sjukdom, att han någonsin gjorde frågor angående dess symptom. I stället befallde han den sjuke: "Bliv ren!" Han tänkte sjukdomen och bjöd de felaktiga ända övertygelserna att gå ut ifrån dem som de förblindat och att icke mer gå in i deras medvetande. Till dem som voro brännmärkta som syndare sade han aldrig "För sent" utan: "Se, du har blivit frisk; synda icke härefter". Han gav sådana bevis på den alltid tillgängliga, allsmäktiga Principen, att till och med sådana som dessa kunde veta, hur de skulle följa i hans spår och bliva rena och aktningsvärda. Till dem över vilka dödens skuggor fallit, bragte han outsäglig tröst genom sin klara förståelse av gudomlig vilja och lag såsom alltid närvarande och verksamma. Med denna förståelse kunde han med makt och myndighet säga: "Stå upp!" Sålunda blevo Jairi lilla dotter, Lasarus, den älskade vännen, och änkans son återställda till livet. Och slutligen blev hans egen uppståndelse ett sublimt bevis på att den gudomliga Principen, förstådd och tillämpad, kan kullkasta varje den materiella förnimmelsens anspråk och göra det aviga varat uppenbart.

Den gudomliga Vetenskapen, som upptäcktes av Mrs. Eddy och som genom hennes skrifter blivit tillgänglig för alla som vilja följa den store Vägvisaren, uppenbarar för vår tid i hög grad de bestående och harmoniska verklighéterna, ett rikare liv och välsignelser för hela människoläktet. När hon talar om den mission hennes upptäckt hade, säger hon *(Science and Health*, sid. 107): "Genom Christian Science inspirgras religion och läkekonst med en mer gudomlig natur och innebörd; nya vingar givas åt tro och förståelse, och tankarna lära att på ett intelligent sätt känna Gud".

Upplysningar angående Christian Science literatur utgiven i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

God Understood as Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW deeply all humanity longs for that which is enduringly harmonious,—for that which comforts, inspires, and rejoices the heart, and which does not fail! There has long been and still is a belief held by many that Deity is essentially and of necessity above the possibility of mankind's understanding. But the Saviour said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Theory regarding any subject must be proved by demonstration; this is the scientific way, and the only one by which seekers after truth have left an impress on their times. It was preëminently the Master's way. Had he given only doctrine without demonstration he could not have established himself as the Messiah who was to make evident God's nature, purpose, and power. The disciples whom he gathered about him, and whom he taught and organized into a band of Christian workers, also followed this method. James, who describes himself as "a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ," wrote a letter which constitutes a superb challenge to the belief that faith in God can be complete without works.

When questioned as to whether he was the Messiah whose advent had been so long prophesied and awaited, the Nazarene entered into no doctrinal pronouncement, but pointed to his healing ministry as bearing witness to his authority. He regarded these healing works as the seal of his divine commission.

Mrs. Eddy discovered the Way-shower's method of performing his so-called miraculous cures. "This faith," she writes, "relies upon an understood Principle. This Principle makes whole the diseased, and brings out the enduring and harmonious phases of things" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 487, 488). The verb translated "to believe," in the original Greek, holds more of the implication of faith. In this light, the Master's frequent exhortation to those about him to believe may be interpreted as calling upon them to possess an understanding faith. His constant message, as exemplified and emphasized in his works, was for mankind to have no fear of mortal limitations, but to overcome them through an understanding of divine Mind's immortal intelligence and love.

Whenever the Way-shower was confronted by evil, material beliefs, he instantly countered them by his understanding of the true God, whom he declared to be Spirit, and who was to be worshiped as Spirit. He denied all evil and materiality. He affirmed the omnesity of Spirit. In the opening words of the prayer which he taught his followers to pray,—the Lord's Prayer,—and also at its close, he declared cause to be Spirit, the All-Father. He claimed his divine heritage: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." He consistently obeyed the commands of the one God, Mind, Principle. This he could do only by giving no place, no claim, no credence, no hearing whatever, to divine Mind's suppositional antagonist, matter. Again and again he proved this by "healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people," overthrowing the false evidence of so-called physical forces, sinful passions, and even of death.

Not once is it recorded that Jesus temporized with disease; that he ever questioned as to its symptoms. Rather did he command the sufferer, "Be thou clean." He rebuked disease and bade the false, evil convictions come out of the deluded ones and enter no more into their consciousness. To those branded as sinners he never said, "Too late," but, "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more." He gave such proofs of the ever available, almighty Principle that even such as they might know how to follow in his way and to become pure and praiseful. To those upon whom the shadow of death had fallen, he brought unspeakable comfort through his clear understanding of the divine will and law as ever present and operative. With this understanding he could say with authority, "Arise." So were Jairus' little daughter, Lazarus the loved friend, and the widow's son restored to life. Finally, his own resurrection gave transcendent proof that divine Principle, understood and applied, can overthrow any claim of material sense and make manifest eternal being.

Today, in a large measure, the divine Science discovered by Mrs. Eddy, and rendered accessible through her writings to all who would follow the great Way-shower, is bringing out the enduring and harmonious realities, life more abundant, and blessings for all mankind. In speaking of the mission of her discovery she has said (Science and Health, p. 107), "Through Christian Science, religion and medicine are inspired with a diviner nature and essence; fresh pinions are given to faith and understanding, and thoughts acquaint themselves intelligently with God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Madroño, the Giant Arbutus

During the seventeenth century the Pilgrim Fathers, exploring the virgin forests of New England, came upon the shy, fragrant blossoms of trailing arbutus and named them "Mayflowers." From their time to ours, these diminutive blooms of pink and white have symbolized, to people of the northern and Atlantic states, springtime's hope and loveliness, triumphantly renascent even before winter's departing footfalls are heard.

Later in the same century, and all unknown to the New England Pilgrims, another arbutus was discovered—a giant cousin of the little Mayflowers. This was discovered by the early Spanish explorers, and it is known as the madroño tree.

All who have read Jack London's vigorous tale, "The Valley of the Moon," will recall the charming, massive madroños of Sonoma, which sheltered the little home of Saxon and Billy. But probably few readers have associated those stately, decorative trees with the arbutus family. Yet the botanists have classified the madroño as arbutus! In spite of the great size madroño sometimes attains, close observation reveals certain points in common with the Pilgrims' miniature darlings of the north woods, thus proving that there is an actual connection between the Mayflower and the giant arbutus, though not a close relationship.

A great madroño, a patriarch of the tribe, leans protectingly over the little house which (according to the story) Saxon and Billy bought. Its trunk is as heavy as that of a gnarled old live-oak. Its satiny bark is a deep strawberry-red. The thin, twisted stem of trailing arbutus is also of a deep reddish color. Californians have often remarked that the madroño's bark resembles the ruddy skin of the red man, and that a glimpse of this tree in a green grove suggests the presence of the silent-footed aborigine. However, unlike the trailing arbutus, madroño sheds its ruddy skin or bark which peels off, leaving jade-green patches of underbark along the trunk, till the tree resembles a harlequin in parti-colored costume.

Madroño flowers, though unlike the starry Mayflowers in shape, resemble them in the waxy quality of their petals. And, like the Mayflowers, they bear clusters of scarlet berries in the fall. The madroño's blossoms and berries lacking the shy modesty of Mayflowers hustled among old brown leaves, flaunt their splendid clusters from high, spreading boughs. The individual flowerets, white and urn-shaped, resemble lilies-of-the-valley in contour. The red-gold berries, even more colorful than the madroño's parti-colored bark, brighten many homes during the Christmas season, and gleam through deep green woods as brilliantly as ripe holly berries.

Madroño's leaves are similar in outline to those of the trailing arbutus, but they are very large and as glossy as the foliage of the magnolia. When they fall from the tree they turn a rich, deep red. The madroño is gay with varying shades of red; leaf, berry and chameleon-like bole wear many tints of maroon, orange and henna, according to the season. The blending of greens and reds, seen in this tree, is always harmonious.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FINE SEASON FOR HARVARD SOCCER

Undefeated With Yale Game Ahead—Might Win College Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard's varsity soccer team brings its season of 1930 to a close here, Nov. 22, with a game against the Yale varsity soccer team, and a victory for the Crimson will give it one of the most successful seasons a Harvard soccer team has ever had and also give it a clear title to the intercollegiate championship of the East and that means the entire country as there are no really strong college soccer teams outside of that section.

The Crimson faced the Blue with eight straight victories to its credit and had scored a total of 35 goals to only 5 for the opponents. No one opponent had scored more than one goal against the Crimson. Last year Harvard defeated Yale 2 to1.

Harvard started its season impressively with something over 100 candidates reporting the first day, a record number for Harvard. Coach Jack Carr '28 soon cut the squad to a working number and formed a second varsity under the direction of Donald Baker, former Haverford College soccer star. The freshmen have been taught by N. R. Danielian '28, who played on the Harvard team of which Carr was captain.

All Victories

A list of the Crimson varsity results this season finds victories against Wesleyan, 3 to 1; Bridgewater, 4 to 0; Pennsylvania, 6 to 1; United States Naval Academy, 2 to 1; Dartmouth, 3 to 1; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 7 to 0, Tufts, 6 to 0, and Brown, 4 to 1.

The fine showing of the Harvard teams of 1929 and 1930 is a great tribute to a Cambridge (Mass.) boy who learned his soccer at Harvard and then successfully coached his alma mater, and he has accomplished all this in times when the small college has quite good soccer teams, especially since the public and private schools have been taking up the game and graduating boys with soccer experience to the colleges.

Many to Graduate

Coach Carr will be hard pressed to turn out another strong team in 1931, as at least seven of the 11 players picked to start against Yale will graduate next June and prospects for the next season rest entirely upon how much progress the spares, second varsity and freshmen will have made. With the exception of Paul J. Cantinella '32, all the backs and the goalie are seniors. John P. Faude '31, goalie, an All-America selection by Lauri D. Cox '08, former Harvard and now Syracuse lacrosse coach, will leave a vacancy that will be hard to fill. His work has been outstanding the past two years.

Emil J. Des Roches '31, varsity third baseman on the baseball team, and Cantinella are the fullbacks, Cantinella playing at left fullback and Des Roches taking the place left vacant by the graduation of Alexander Stollmeyer, last year's captain and an All-America selection. Johnny Heard Jr. is an alternate.

The halfback situation is very strong for starters with Capt. John R. Bland '31, an All-America choice, at left half, with the Carter twins, E. C. and W. D., both of the class of '31, at right and center half, respectively. Eddie has had two years' experience, but Bill was in Russia during the fall season last year. Both Carters were also members of the Crimson rugby football team.

The actual starters on the forward line were not known until the teams took the field as there were several who rated nearly equal. Among the likely choice for starters were William D. Vogel Occ., at center, flanked by Donald M. Frame '32, member of the varsity tennis team; Harvard H. Broadbent '32, John W. Carrigan '31, A. T. T. Schumacher '33, of last year's freshman team; Elmer J. Grover 31, Daniel B. Dorman '32, and R. E. Eaton '33.

Others who were expected to see action were Eddison C. Tatham '32, on the forward line, and possibly Thomas F. Waters 2d '33, as a back.

PROVIDENCE REDS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

The Boston Tigers will take on the Canadian-American Hockey League champion, Providence, at the Boston Garden tonight in their first meeting of the year. The Reds won the league title last year by defeating the Tigers in the playoff. Both teams have much in common, having sent many of their players to the major league in recent years, the latest being McVicar, Gagnon and Chapman, of the championship Providence team last year, now with Montreal Maroons, Canadiens and Bruins, respectively; while the Tigers sent Deacon Waite of last year's team to Rangers and Bill Regan went to Rangers earlier in the season.

Contests last year between the two were always thrillers and drew the largest crowds and this season they are likely to repeat. Both clubs have many new men in their lineups, but the same two managers are at the helm, Eddie Powers of the Tigers and Sprague Cleghorn of the Reds. Boston learned a good lesson when defeated by Philadelphia, 2 to 1, after previously defeating the Arrows, 9 to 1, in Boston, and Providence, too, has had an early season lesson, only tying New Haven, 0 to 0, in New Haven, but at the next game, played in Providence, the Reds won, 6 to 1.

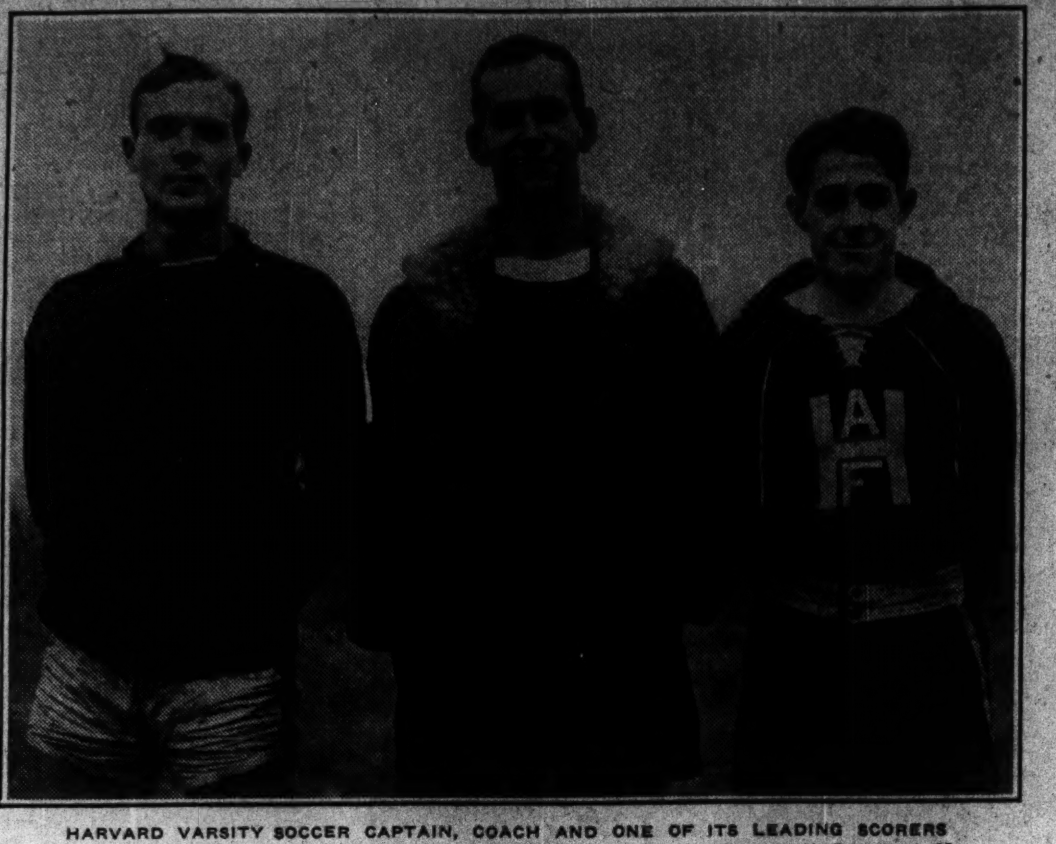
EASTERN TITLE TO SCOVILLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—F. S. Scoville of Buffalo won the eastern sectional three-cushion billiards championship Nov. 21, by capturing the third block, 50 to 22, from Alfred De Oro, 68-year-old Brooklyn cue artist. The final standing was: Scoville 150, De Oro 116. The former's average for the three-day contest was .78 as against .54 for his opponent. Scoville forged into the lead Nov. 21 by winning the second block after he had dropped the first to De Oro, 50 to 49.

THURNBLAD DEFEATS JACKSON

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago won the northern sectional three-cushion billiard title Nov. 21, defeating Clarence Jackson of Detroit, 150 to 127. Thurnblad's margin in the final block was 50 to 41 in 48 innings.

Helping to Put Crimson in Top Ranks of College Soccer



HARVARD VARSITY SOCCER CAPTAIN, COACH AND ONE OF ITS LEADING SCORERS
Left to Right—Capt. John R. Bland '31, Coach John F. Carr Jr. '28, and Harvard H. Broadbent '32.

Much Tradition in Harvard-Yale Game

HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1875	Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0.	
1876	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1878	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0.	
1879	Tie	0—0
1880	Yale 1 goal, 1 touchdown, Harvard 0.	
1881	Yale 0, Harvard 4 safeties.	
1882	Yale 1 goal, 4 touchdowns, Harvard 2 safeties.	
1883	Yale	23—2
1884	Yale	48—0
1886	Yale	29—4
1887	Yale	17—8
1889	Yale	6—0
1890	Harvard	12—6
1891	Yale	10—0
1892	Yale	6—0
1893	Yale	6—0
1894	Yale	12—4
1897	Tie	0—0
1898	Harvard	17—0
1899	Tie	0—0
1900	Yale	28—0
1901	Harvard	22—0
1902	Yale	23—0
1903	Yale	16—0
1904	Yale	12—0
1905	Yale	6—0
1906	Yale	6—0
1907	Yale	12—0
1908	Harvard	4—0
1909	Yale	8—0
1910	Tie	0—0
1911	Tie	0—0
1912	Harvard	20—0
1913	Harvard	15—5
1914	Harvard	36—0
1915	Harvard	41—0
1916	Yale	6—3
1919	Harvard	10—3
1920	Harvard	9—0
1921	Harvard	10—3
1922	Harvard	10—3
1923	Yale	13—0
1924	Yale	19—6
1925	Tie	0—0
1926	Yale	12—7
1927	Yale	14—0
1928	Harvard	17—0
1929	Harvard	10—6

Yale 27, Harvard 15. Ties 6.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—When the Harvard and Yale varsity football teams met in the Yale Bowl the afternoon of Nov. 22, they were taking part in the forty-ninth game of the annual series which the two colleges started in 1875. Despite the fact that neither team had shown form that would warrant its being picked as one of the best in the East, there is so much tradition connected with a Harvard-Yale football game that the demand for tickets had far outdistanced the supply and some 75,000 spectators were congratulating themselves over being able to secure a ticket that entitled them to get inside the huge bowl. Yale, on its season's record, was a decided favorite to win the game; but to the person who has been following Harvard-Yale football games for the past 25 or 30 years, previous scores have little or no worth, as, when the Crimson and Blue meet, a football game results that can hardly be forecasted on any previous showing.

Since the first game was played Yale has had all the better of the series, no less than 27 victories being credited to the Eli while the Crimson can claim only 15, the other six games having resulted in tie scores. Since 1900, however, the series has been very close, Yale having won 13 games to 12 victories for Harvard and three tie games, Harvard owing much of the success during that period to the able coaching of Percy D. Haughton '99.

The first game resulted in a victory for Harvard by 4 goals to 0, the present system of point scoring not being in force then. It was not until 1890 that Harvard won another game, the Crimson taking that contest, 12 to 6. Harvard's next victory came in 1898, when the Crimson won, 17 to 0. Harvard won its next game in 1901 and then it was not until 1908 that the Crimson captured another game. In 1912 Harvard started a four-year span of victories, but lost in 1916, and there were no teams in 1917 and 1918 owing to the World War. In 1919 Harvard again started a four-year stretch of victories, but after the victory of 1922 it was six years before Harvard won again, Yale winning in 1923, 1924, 1926 and 1927, the 1925 game being a tie. The Crimson repeated in 1929.

The most one-sided score was made in 1884, when the great Yale team captained by E. L. Richards defeated the Crimson 48 to 0. The next biggest margin was in 1915, when Capt. Edward W. Mahan led the Crimson to a 41-to-0 victory in the Harvard Stadium. It is interesting to note that in each of the tie games neither side was able to score a point.

U. S. ARMY POLO TEAM LOSES

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Eighth Corps Area polo team of the United States Army lost the initial contest of a three-game series here Nov. 21 to a picked Mexican team of soldiers and civilians, 12 to 4. The American team was hampered by the slowness of its horses, which were affected by the altitude. It led 2 to 0 at the end of the second chukker, but quickly fell behind, when the altitude began to tell on the mounts. The American team was composed of Captains Boris, Voight and Smith, and Lieutenant Collins. The second game of the series will be played Nov. 23.

HARVARD FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Player and class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Height Ft.	In.
J. B. Baldwin '31	Concord	End	21	180	6	
Malcolm Bancroft '33	Cambridge	Tackle	19	190	6	4
S. L. Batchelder '31	Boston	Back	21	173	6	3
C. C. Cunningham '33	Milton	Center	20	190	6	1
J. W. Crickard '32	Banning, Calif.	Back	20	181	5	11
Charles Devens '33	Boston	Back	20	170	6	1
J. D. Esterly '33	Minneapolis	Guard	19	175	6	
A. M. Faxon '32	Quincy	Tackle	21	185	6	2
M. J. Finlayson '32	Belmont	Tackle	22	196	6	1
A. C. Forbes '33	Wellesley	Back	20	162	5	11
P. A. Fullam '32	Portsmouth, N. H.	Back	22	162	5	9
J. H. Gildea '31	Roxbury	Center	21	184	6	
D. M. Greeley '31	Lexington	Back	21	161	5	11
C. H. Hageman '33	Lorain, O.	Back	19	160	5	10
R. H. Hallowell '33	Readville	Center	19	178	6	3
V. M. Harding '31	Hubbard Woods, Ill.	End	21	134	6	
A. W. Huguley Jr. '31	Swampscott	Back	21	179	6	2
F. H. Kales '32	Chicago	Tackle	22	183	6	2
G. W. Kuehn '32	Oak Park, Ill.	Tackle	21	181	6	2
J. R. Leonard '33	Pelham Manor, N. J.	Back	20	161	5	11
E. A. Mays Jr. '32	New York City	Back	21	154	5	10
V. N. Mousherian '32	Lowell	End	20	190	5	11
H. M. Myerson '32	Brookline	Guard	20	201	5	10
R. S. Ogden '31	Boston	End	21	171	5	11
Sumner Putnam '31	Milton	Back	21	165	6	1
E. E. Record '32	Brookline	Back	20	138	6	2
C. F. Richards '31	New York City	Tackle	21	186	6	1
J. F. Schereschewsky '32	Belmont	Back	20	170	5	10
G. N. Talbot '32	Hingham	Guard	21	198	5	11
Capt. B. H. Ticknor 2d '31	New York City	Center	21	193	6	2
W. B. Trafford '31	Short Hills, N. J.	Tackle	20	187	6	2
J. N. Trainer Jr. '31	New York City	Guard	21	185	5	11
T. G. Upton '31	Cambridge	Tackle	23	194	6	3
R. S. Warner '31	Boston	Guard	22	196	5	10
B. D. White '33	Watertown	Back	21	187	5	10
W. B. Wood Jr. '32	Milton	Back	20	180	6	1

YALE FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and class	Home	Position	Age	Wght.	Height Ft.	In.
D. E. Austen '31	University, Va.	Back	23	170	5	11
T. P. Avery '32	Three Forks, Mont.	End	22	170	6	
Herster Barres '32	Bethlehem, Pa.	End	21	160	5	11
F. E. Beane '33	Bronxville, N. Y.	Center	18	195	6	2
W. F. Bronkie '33	Natick, Mass.	Guard	18	190	5	11
A. J. Booth Jr. '32S	New Haven	Back	22	145	5	6½
R. S. Bubb '32S	Montclair	Back	20	170	5	10
A. C. Beane Jr. '31S	Bronxville, N. Y.	Back	20	165	6	
E. M. Church Jr. '33	Philadelphia	End	20	177	6	
F. N. Conner '31	Exeter, N. H.	Guard	21	240	6	4
J. H. W. Conklin '31	Battle Creek	Back	21	170	5	10
H. L. Cruikshank '31	Hartford	Back	23	172	6	
J. P. Crowley '33	Milwaukee	Back	21	202	6	2
E. J. Doonan '32S	Woonsocket	End	19	194	6	
Kempton Dunn '31S	Chestnut Hill, Pa.	Back	21	185	6	1
E. J. Esselstyn Jr. '32	New York City	Guard	21	185	6	3
H. I. Flygare '32	Buffalo	End	22	175	5	11
W. A. Gould '33	Burkeville, Pa.	Tackle	21	170	5	10
A. S. Hall '32	Greenville, Me.	Tackle	22	198	6	2
T. T. Hare Jr. '31	Radnor, Pa.	Guard	22	193	6	2
T. P. Hawley '32	Hackensack, N. J.	Center	21	190	6	2
C. R. Heim '33	Mt. Dora, Fla.	Back	22	150	5	10
W. B. Levering '33	Greenwich	Back	21	167	5	10
J. T. Lindenberg '32	Columbus, O.	End	20	165	5	11
F. J. Linehan '31	Westfield, Mass.	Guard	22	250	6	2
F. W. Loeser '31	New Haven	Center	22	180	5	8
J. C. Madden '32	Cleveland	End	19	153	5	11
D. R. McLennan Jr. '31	Lake Forest, Ill.	Back	22	165	5	11
J. E. Muhlfeld '32S	Scarsdale, N. Y.	Back	21	170	6	
N. V. Munson '33	Muncy, Pa.	Tackle	19	180	6	1
R. B. Parker '33	Greenwich	Back	19	170	5	9
Edward Rotan '32S	Houston, Tex.	Guard	20	225	6	3
J. A. Sargent '33	Bronxville, N. Y.	End	21	175	5	10
C. S. Snead '31S	Montclair	Back	23	187	6	
J. R. Stewart '31	Cleveland	Guard	21	200	6	
P. H. Sullivan '33	Erie	Back	21	168	5	11
A. T. Taylor '32	St. Joseph, Mo.	Back	22	190	6	
Mark Tyson '32	Pelham, N. Y.	Guard	23	185	6	
J. E. Uihlein Jr. '32	Milwaukee, Wis.	Tackle	22	196	6	4
Capt. F. T. Vincent '31	Torrington	Tackle	23	197	5	11
J. M. Walker '31	Old Westbury, N. Y.	Center	22	180	6	
A. L. Wiener '31	Philadelphia	Back	23	160	5	11
J. S. Wilbur '33	Cleveland	Tackle	19	200	6	2

McCORMICK TO COACH MINNESOTA BASEBALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—F. G. McCormick, Sioux Falls, S. D., attorney, a former all-around University of South Dakota athlete, who was backfield coach at the University of Minnesota this fall, has been appointed baseball coach at Minnesota.

The appointment was made by H. O. Crisler, athletic director and head football coach. Mr. McCormick replaces A. A. Bergman, who also was backfield coach and who left last spring to become football coach at Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

McCormick closed his duties with the football team this week, and will start his work in baseball at once, calling indoor practice in the Minnesota field house. He also will make plans for the annual spring training tour, which the Minnesota team will make in the South next spring.

WESLEYAN FIVE OUT DAILY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Wesleyan University's basketball candidates have just started daily workouts, with the opening game of the season set for Dec. 12 against Yale University. Only one regular is lost from last season's quintet which held Yale to a close score. Interclass games are being played now with five varsity squad men on the junior quintet, Johnstone and Craw at forward; Streihinger at center, Odell and Wells at guard. Howard and Owen, co-captains of the varsity five, and Nye are with the seniors.

SANDHILLS WHITE TEAM, 7 TO 5

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—The Sandhills White Team squared accounts with Thered Team in the second polo game of the season here Nov. 21, winning a six-chukker contest, 7 to 5. Tod Netterfield, of Denver, and Jack Lucas, of New York, each scored three goals for the White Team. Verner Z. Reed, of Newport, R. I., appearing in his first game here this season, starred for the losers, scoring two goals.

AMHERST WINS AT SOCCER

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Amherst College defeated Wesleyan University by 3 to 1, at soccer here Nov. 21 and won the "Little Three" title in that sport. Williams of Amherst settled the issue with two goals early in the first period and Herter scored another before the period closed. Davis made the only score for Wesleyan. Captain Skirm, playing his last game for Wesleyan, featured.

JACOBS WINS FROM WESTHUS

DECATUR, Ill. (AP)—A finishing run of 10 gave David Jacobs of St. Louis, Mo., a 150-to-149 victory over Bud Westhus, also of St. Louis, in the southern sectional three-cushion billiard championship on Nov. 21.

15,000 SETS DONATED BY PHILCO COMPANY

NEW YORK (AP)—The fund to be netted for the unemployed when the United States Military and Naval Academies meet in the Yankee Stadium Dec. 13, took on new proportions with the announcement of completion of arrangements for radiocasting the game.

Philco Storage Battery Company, sponsors of the radiocast for which all the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company have been donated, have donated 15,000 radio sets to be auctioned off by the Salvation Army with the proceeds, estimated at about $130,000, to be added to the fund. A cash donation of between $20,000 and $30,000 also has been made by the Philco Company.

The radiocast is due to start at 12:15 p. m. Graham McNamee and Bill Munday will describe the scenes for the National Broadcasting Company with Ted Husing at the mike for Columbia. The coast-to-coast networks of both companies will be in operation.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	4	0	0	13	2	8
London	2	1	2	5	3	5
Detroit	2	0	1	6	5	4
Windsor	2	0	1	4	3	4
Syracuse	1	0	2	5	6	2
Cleveland	0	1	1	1	2	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	2	16	0

RESULTS NOV. 21

Windsor 1, London 0.

WINDSOR DEFEATS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—A goal by John Duncan late in the second period gave Windsor Bulldogs a 1-to-0 victory over London Tecumsehs in a hard-fought International Hockey League game here Nov. 21. It was Windsor's first victory of the season on home ice. A crowd of more than 5000 fans saw the game. It was London's second defeat in as many nights, having lost to Detroit Nov. 20 in overtime by the same score.

ANOTHER CHARITY GAME

NEW YORK (AP)—Another charity football game was scheduled Nov. 21 when the New York University and Fordham University freshman teams agreed to meet on Nov. 28 at Yankee Stadium, the proceeds to go to New York's fund for the unemployed. It will be the first time the yearling elevens from the two metropolitan institutions have met on the gridiron.

YALE CLUB BOWS TO NEW YORK A. C.

Drops Out of Unbeaten Class in Class B Squash Tennis Race

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	3	0	19	2	1.000
Princeton Club	3	0	14	7	1.000
Yale Club	2	1	16	5	.667
City A. C.	2	1	14	7	.667
Harvard Club	2	1	13	8	.667
New York A. C.	2	1	12	9	.667
Crescent A. C.	1	2	9	12	.333
Park Avenue S. C.	0	3	5	16	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	3	3	18	.000
Montclair A. C.	0	3	0	21	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Yale Club dropped out of the unbeaten class in the metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championships Nov. 21 when the third round was completed, as New York Athletic Club took the odd match from them on the Yale Club courts, 4 to 3. This left as the leaders Columbia University Club, which enjoyed a default from the Montclair Athletic Club team, the tailenders, and Princeton Club, which swamped Park Avenue Squash Club on its home courts, 6 to 1, the only Park Avenue victory coming when a substitute went in for H. R. Sutphen Jr. at No. 2 for Princeton, and lost to A. L. Noel.

Four clubs are now tied for third place, as City Athletic Club, the champions, defeated Crescent Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, and Harvard Club conquered Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 5 to 2, on the Fraternity courts.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4; YALE CLUB 3

B. W. Richert, New York, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale, 15—7, 15—8.
F. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—5, 15—9.
J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 5—15, 15—12, 15—3.
P. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—3, 15—8.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 18—15, 15—9.
A. T. Mahan, Yale, defeated R. A. Leyendecker, New York, 15—10, 6—15, 15—6.
Prescott Evarts, Yale, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, 15—6, 18—13.

PRINCETON CLUB 6; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—8, 17—16.
A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 15—8, 10—15, 15—6.
F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—13.
L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—7.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—11.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—7, 11—15, 15—13.
F. H. Merrill, Princeton, won from J. K. Smith, Park Avenue, by default.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 5; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 2

L. S. Green, City, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—2, 15—3.
S. L. Samuels, City, defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, 15—0, 7—15, 15—7.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 11—15, 15—13, 15—5.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City, 18—15, 15—11, 15—10.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated A. B. Heineman, City, 15—8, 15—9.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent, 15—12, 6—15, 15—9.
T. A. Backer, City, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent, 15—6, 15—11.

HARVARD CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 18—14, 15—4.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity, 15—7, 18—9.
E. D. Bartow, Fraternity, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 15—10, 17—14.
H. H. Bell, Harvard, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—4.
R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity, 10—15, 15—8, 15—8.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—2.
P. S. Patton, Fraternity, defeated S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard, 15—8, 8—15, 15—4.

DR. HOLT SPEAKS ON FOOTBALL ABUSES

NEW YORK (AP)—Football players who earn their way through college by dishwashing, waiting on table or any such means and players who receive outright payments for their services are almost the same, says Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College.

Addressing the faculty and students of the collegiate school Nov. 21, Dr. Holt said, "It is my opinion that if we pay our football players in material things or in jobs, we might just as well pay them in cash."

"Almost any college will welcome a player of repute, though few will offer him outright a salary. Most of them let him tend a furnace or mow lawns to win his way through. Whether he gets money outright or pretends to earn it in spare time, it is the same thing.

"I do not wish to give the opinion that I advocate professionalism in college athletics. I certainly do believe, however, that open professionalism is much to be preferred to a professed amateurism that looks askance at paying players, but rewards them on the sly."

CRAIG WOOD LEADS OREGON OPEN GOLF

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Craig Wood, long driving New Jersey professional, led a field of 90 on Nov. 21 in the first day's play of the 1930 Oregon open golf tournament by a one-stroke margin. He toured the difficult Columbia course in 69, three under par.

Al Espinosa, Chicago, and Gene Sarazen, New York, posted cards of 70. Behind them came Al Zimmerman, Portland, and Clarence Clark, Tulsa, Okla., with 71s.

Dr. O. F. Willing and Johnny Robbins, both of Portland, led the amateurs with 72s, even par for the 18 holes.

Mel Smith, Columbia pro; Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente, and Abe Espinosa, Chicago, also scored 72s.

Arlo Kyle, Portland amateur, made a hole in one. Kyle started badly, taking a seven on the first hole. On the second, a 146-yard layout, his drive landed just off the edge of the green and the ball rolled straight into the cup. Kyle finished with a 74 to place him among the leaders. Horton Smith, New York, shot a 73.

Wolf Will Oppose Rowland B. Haines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, New York Athletic Club, and Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, will stage another of their duels for squash tennis supremacy on Nov. 24, when they will encounter each other on the Columbia University Club championship court, in the final round of the United States fall scratch tournament. They have not encountered each other since the final round of United States championships last spring, when Wolf terminated the career of Haines as United States champion in a close battle that caused much discussion at the time.

Both came through to the finals, Nov. 20, on the same court in which they will meet, each winning in straight games from strong opponents. Haines led off by eliminating a team mate of Wolf, R. Mason Kirkland, a well-known tennis player, 15—7, 15—2, 15—6, while Wolf reciprocated by putting out another member of the championship team of Columbia University Club, Gardner Hirons, 15—8, 15—4, 15—9.

Though the scores were topheavy, the nature of the game makes the advantage to the winner on score overbalance the actual balance of play. Both Kirkland and Hirons played high-class squash tennis, and the rallies all the way through, especially in the earlier games of each match, were closely and vigorously contested. Only by slow degrees was the ultimate winner able to gain the lead, and even when he had gained it there was no let up possible, as the slightest slackening in vigilance and high caliber of play allowed the opponent to gain once more. But Haines in particular, finding the new and lower telltale, and the light colored walls much to his liking, displayed squash tennis, such as he has not shown for the last two years, simply taking Kirkland with the power and placing ability of his strokes, and running up long runs in every game.

Wolf, on the other hand, collected his points slowly, but his ability to send over placement shots which Hirons was unable to return, on the service of the latter, kept the score of the Columbia Club man low. Finally these tactics wore down the resistance and wonderful getting ability of Hirons, and allowed Wolf to gain a lead which left him the victor by a considerable margin.

One of the features of the new game, which more closely approximates squash racquets than before the change, is the greater length of the rallies, as all four of the players were able to keep the ball in play with ease for six to 10 strokes a rally with great frequency, a brand new feature of squash tennis, where the rallies have seldom exceeded three or four strokes each. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, 15—8, 15—4, 15—9.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—2, 15—6.

COCHRAN INCREASES LEAD OVER HOPPE

NEW YORK (AP)—Welker Cochran, the Hollywood (Calif.) challenger, increased his lead over W. F. Hoppe, the titleholder, on Nov. 21, by winning the tenth block of their match for the 18.1 balkline billiards championship in the evening, 300 to 279. Cochran now has a margin of 3000 to 2267.

For the ninth time in 10 blocks, Cochran had a run of over 100 when he wound up at night with an unfinished run of 157. It was the fourth time in the match he had passed the former record run of 140. Hoppe, running 154 in the ninth and final inning, beat the mark for the second time.

As in the afternoon block, which Hoppe won, 549 to 300, Cochran had difficulty reaching the form that had carried him through the early part of the match. But after Hoppe made his fine cluster, the challenger came back with an even better one, and left the balls in good position for the start of play Nov. 22. The blocks by innings:

AFTERNOON BLOCK

W. F. Hoppe—72, 5, 64, 3, 160, 73, 38, 19, 115—549.
Welker Cochran—5, 78, 26, 38, 2, 23, 10, 80, 1, 59—300.
Grand averages—Hoppe, 24 36-81; Cochran, 33 37-81.

NIGHT BLOCK

Welker Cochran—72, 1, 35, 20, 0, 11, 1, 1, 2, 157—300—3000.
W. F. Hoppe—34, 9, 30, 5, 0, 0, 15, 32, 154—279—2267.
Grand averages—Cochran, 33 1-3; Hoppe, 25 1-9.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 3, Wesleyan 1.
Haverford 2, Swarthmore 1.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 87

HOWARD A. MORENZ

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Canadiens in the National Hockey League in the 1923-24 season. He was born at Mitchell, Ont., Can., Sept. 21, 1902. He is a lefthand shot, weighs 165, is about 5ft. 6in., and plays center. His record:

1914-15—Mitchell Juniors
1915-16—Stratford Juniors
1916-17—Stratford Juniors
1917-18—Stratford Juniors
1918-19—Stratford Juniors
1919-20—Stratford Juniors
1920-21—Stratford Juniors
1921-22—Stratford Juniors
1922-23—Stratford Intermediates
1923-24—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1924-25—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1925-26—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1926-27—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1927-28—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1928-29—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1929-30—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1930-31—Canadiens, National Hockey League

Carroll Believes Tulsa Will Be Fast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—"It will be a faster, more colorful and stronger offensive club than any sextet that has represented the Oil City in hockey competition." That is what Coach Richard Carroll says of his Tulsa team which opens its drive toward the 1930-31 American Hockey League championship Nov. 25 in a battle with Kansas City on the Pla-Mors' rink.

That means something to Tulsa's enthusiastic hockey fans, for well they remember the great fight of the Oiler team which won the old association crown in 1928-29 and finished just two goals behind Kansas City in the titular playoff.

The return of two veterans, Leo LaFrance, colorful Frenchman, and Gordon "Duke" Keats, center, together with the seasoning of last year's youngsters has developed Tulsa into what Carroll believes will be the fastest and most powerful offensive team in the league. Both LaFrance and Keats were lost to Tulsa last season, but have returned to top form and are skating like the stars they were of old.

Ron Moffatt, who developed into somewhat of a scoring star late last year, is much better this winter. At least, he looks every bit the part in regular practice sessions, and Frank Sheppard is showing the speed and aggressiveness which some critics say mark him for his best year in organized hockey.

There will be no new faces in the Oiler lineup. Another old one will be back, however. Amby Moran, big defenseman, who tried his hand at refereeing in the association last year, is skating at defense again for the Oilers, but not as a regular.

In the defense positions, Carroll has Burr Williams, Bob Trapp, Emil Hansen, a youth who is a real scoring threat this year, and Moran. Keats and Sheppard probably will work at center, with Moffatt, LaFrance, Gus Marker and Wakeford skating in the wing positions.

"Red" McCusker will be the regular goalie and his understudy is Tony Christello, a young Canadian who is doing well.

Tulsa suffered a setback when the Detroit National Hockey League club signed Alex "Shrimp" McPherson, diminutive center and one of the star offensive men of Tulsa's late-season rally last year, after he had accepted terms to return to the oil capital. McPherson, known for his "toe riding" tactics, was a Tulsa holdout for more than a month.

Enthusiasm is running high here. More than 300 fans watched the workouts each day recently.

Harvard Is Victor Over Yale in Chess

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The annual Harvard-Yale chess match was played here Nov. 21 in the Lyceum Commons rooms of Harkness Memorial quadrangle. Both Harvard and Yale had defeated West Point, and drawn with the newly organized Dartmouth team earlier in the season. Harvard won by a score of 4½ to 1½, winning four matches, tying one and losing one.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard '33, present Harvard-Yale-Princeton individual champion, continued his unbroken series of victories by defeating Melvin Fennell, Yale '32, at the first board. C. J. Tannenbaum, Harvard freshman and former champion, and J. G. Frothingham and W. H. Robertson, both Harvard '31, also turned in victories. Morris Tager, Yale '31, and Samuel Cauman, Harvard, played the only draw, an interesting rook ending which was finally drawn by perpetual check. The summary:

Board 1—M. C. Stark, Harvard '33, defeated Melvin Fennell, Yale '32, in a queen's gambit declined, lasting 61 moves.
Board 2—W. A. Robertson, Harvard '31, won the black side of a French defense from E. M. Borosdi, Yale '33, in 38 moves.
Board 3—Morris Tager, Yale '31, and Samuel Cauman, Harvard occ., drew a queen's gambit declined, in 56 moves.
Board 4—J. G. Frothingham, Harvard '31, defeated G. D. Knopp, Yale '31, in a queen's gambit declined after 33 moves.
Board 5—C. J. Tannenbaun, Harvard '34, defeated H. W. Ryder, Yale '34, in a Giuoco piano, lasting 61 moves.
Board 6—P. T. Strong, Yale '33S, won from T. R. Wechsler, Harvard '33, by default.
The final score—Harvard 4½; Yale 1½.
Harvard played white on the odd numbered boards.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	1	1	0	3	1	3
Seattle	0	2	0	0	0	2
Vancouver	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tacoma	0	0	1	1	3	0

RESULT NOV. 21

Seattle 0, Portland 0, overtime.

ANOTHER SCORELESS TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The second scoreless tie in three starts in the Pacific Coast Hockey League was recorded here Nov. 21 when Seattle's Eskimos and Portland's Buckaroos fought through an overtime period to no scoring avail. Remarkable defense work by Andy Aitkenhead, Buckaroo goalie, in the second period featured the contest. Major penalties were dealt to Savage, Seattle, and Teal, Portland. A capacity crowd of 6000 was on hand for Seattle's first home game. The contest was delayed in the opening period when the lights went out temporarily.

STAR CLASS RACING DATES

NEW YORK (AP)—The international star class yachting championships for 1931 will be held in Long Island Sound, off Port Washington, N. Y., next Sept. 10 to 20, it was decided Nov. 21 at a meeting of the Western Long Island Sound fleet, star class. The regatta will be held under the sponsorship of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington. Jack Robinson, George Elder and J. B. Aitken were selected as the Sound fleet's representatives at the midwinter international championships to be held early in February in Havana.

ARCHERY SEASON OPENS

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Archery had its official opening of the season at Pinehurst Nov. 21. In the 24-arrow event over the 30-yard range, Mrs. L. A. Gimbel, of Philadelphia, placed 120 for first; Mrs. H. G. Frost, of Cincinnati, 100, and Miss Doris Ostrander, of Chicago, was third with 83. Dr. R. J. Vreeland of Ridgewood, N. J., won the men's event over the 40-yard range with a score of 120. Alonso Elliott, of Manchester, N. H., was second with 106, and H. G. Frost, of Cincinnati, third with 102.

BROWN FRESHMEN ELECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Anthony Capasso, Providence youth, was elected captain at a meeting of the members of the Brown University freshmen football team prior to the game with Roxbury here Nov. 21. Capasso formerly attended Commercial High in this city and Massanutten Military Academy, Virginia. The youth plays left guard on the team and is considered fine varsity material for Coach D. O. McLaughry in another year.

MacTIER CUP TO CALEDONIA

Cape Breton Club Retains English Rugby Trophy After Close Battle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLACE BAY, N. S. — Caledonia Club, champions of eastern Canada in English Rugby last year and by consequence winners of the MacTier Cup, are again MacTier holders, but only after the narrowest of escapes from defeat. The Cape Breton fifteen captured the honors once more when on Nov. 15 they played through 70 minutes with Montreal Amateur Athletic Association here to a three-all tie.

The largest assembly of rugger fans ever ti witness a cup match on this island packed the grounds. As the holders must be beaten to lift the cup, Caledonia retains the MacTier silverware for another year.

This is the closest upper Canada has ever come to capturing the trophy and title since University of New Brunswick went to Montreal in 1925 and took the honors. From that time Maritime teams have consistently repelled all threats of the upper provinces aggregations, U. N. B. maintaining a grip on the championship from 1925 to 1929 and last year Caledonia gaing possession of the trophy.

Montreal A. A. A. won the right to come East this season when McGill University, tied at the top of the senior group in Quebec, withdrew from a play-off that it might undertake a good will maritime tour, and Ontario defaulted rather than face the lengthy trip to the Maritimes should their representatives, an all-star team, defeat Quebec winners.

Caledonia captured Maritime honors by handing University of New Brunswick's outfit a 9-to-5 defeat here on Nov. 15.

The Caledonians were superior in territory play in the final, Nov. 15, with M. A. A. A., but found themselves opposing a defensive system the peer of all faced in games prior to this match. Cape Breton was superior to Montreal in forward line play, while both teams were called upon to give a remarkable display of tackling and kicking.

All scoring was done in the first half, Nicholson racing over for the Caledonia try after 10 minutes action and McLellan scoring as many minutes later for the Upper Canadians. The fashioning of the first three points was the most brilliant ever witnessed in play in Nova Scotia's rugger history, the ball being passed laterally no fewer than 16 times on a run nearly the full length of the field. A fumble on the run-back of an attempted field goal gave Montreal possession of the oval for their try. Neither was converted.

Capt. Ritchie MacCoy of M. A. A. A., and Brophy McDonald, opposing kicking halves, were outstanding for their teams.

McGill's trip to the Maritimes last week was featured by two victories in two starts, the Red and White defeating Mount Allison University at Sackville, N. B., by 9 to 3, and downing U. N. B. at Fredericton, N. B., 5 to 3.

YALE ALUMNI WEEKLY COMMENTS ON GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale Alumni Weekly Nov. 21 commenting on football, with praise of the Yale-Princeton game as one that showed "what intercollegiate football can be," said it would like to see renewal of the Army-Navy game annually.

"There are, we realize," the Weekly said, "real difficulties in the way; we should like to see West Point take the lead in settling them for the good of the game throughout the country."

Alluding to demand manifested by some Yale alumni for a game with Navy, the Weekly said that many Yale men would like to see the university's athletic authorities adopt the broad policy of scheduling only such football teams each season as have Yale's own eligibility and preseason practice rules.

The Weekly answering its own question:

"Just what is university football for?" said: "If it is what we believe Yale takes it to be, a sport, then Yale should play only with teams that have the same viewpoint and which put it into practical effect by regulations which coincide with that attitude.

"The Yale-Princeton game was described as one with none of the ballyhoo that so attends intersectional games and contests between next-to-professional football camps, whose coaches stand in the dazzling spotlight of the sporting world and are more important figures, in the public eye, than their own college presidents. Here was none of the unutterably cheap 'sporting' aroma that of late years has debased the great game in many localities and in so many sporting pages of the daily press."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Penn College 8, St. Ambrose 0.
West Virginia Teachers 7, Broaddus 6.
Wichita U. 12, Phillips U. 6.
DeKalb Teachers 13, North Central 13.
Central 13, Westminster 0.
Whitewater Teachers 7, Oshkosh Teachers 0.
Missouri Mines 39, Chillecothe Business College 0.
College of Pacific 10, California Aggies 6.
Southwestern 7, Trinity 6.
York (Neb). 7, Tarkio 7.
Culver Stockton 6, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Loyola (Chicago) 7, South Dakota State 7.
Grinnell 12, Iowa State Teachers 0.
George Washington 18, Catholic U. 13.
Springfield Teachers 19, Cape Girardeau Teachers 6.
Gallaudet 7, St. Francis 6.
Lenoir Rhyne 14, High Point 14.
Warrensburg Teachers 6, Drury 0.
Arkansas Tech. 14, Hendrix-Henderson 13.
Indiana State Teachers 7, Rose Poly 6.
Cameron Aggies 56, Cordell Christians 7.
Yale Jayvees 31, Harvard Jayvees 6.
Potomac 7, Fairmount 0.
Oklahoma '34 40, Okla. Aggies '34 6.

DARTMOUTH SQUAD EN ROUTE

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The Dartmouth football squad was given a rousing sendoff Nov. 21 by the student body as it left for Palo Alto, Calif., for the intersectional gridiron battle with Stanford, Nov. 29. Thirty-eight players and coaches entrained. Three special cars were at their disposal. The team expected to arrive in Chicago Nov. 22 in time to get in a workout on the Oak Park High School field. A reunion of Dartmouth graduates in Chicago was planned for that night.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

As Recorded by Mr. Hapgood

The Changing Years: Reminiscences of Norman Hapgood. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $4.

IT IS too early for Norman Hapgood, still in the prime of life, to tell the long story of what he has seen, done or tried to do as reporter, editor, politician and social reformer. So he has not sought to do more than to set down certain chapters of a rich life-experience, accompanying them with philosophical reflections which give even a better key to his character than do his achievements. "Normal Slapgood," the astute Mr. Dooley called him when the two, in company with "Bobby" Collier, were making Collier's Weekly what the United States has never since had—a great, fighting weekly journal.

And yet as one who was in a position to observe it during its most glorious era looks back upon it, there is difficulty in citing issues it advocated which had really any great bearing upon the world's progress. It was the era of a narrow parochialism in the United States, and the things which excited us at the moment were local in significance and temporary in importance. Mr. Hapgood, himself, enumerates as the fruits of Collier's endeavors the enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Law, the quietus to patent medicines, the driving of Ballinger out of Taft's Cabinet, the crushing of social blackmail as practiced by the Town Topics of that day, and the defeat of "some of the worst Senators." A creditable list in detail and in aggregate, but not precisely a foundation for a liberal platform.

The Wilson Administration

The war brought to the people of the United States a broader outlook and graver problems, but Mr. Hapgood's best work as a journalist had been done before that conflict overwhelmed humanity. During the war he was fortunate in possessing as much of an intimacy with President Woodrow Wilson as that somewhat aloof statesman ever permitted to gentlemen of the press. As a result of that intimacy he enjoyed an inner view of the conduct of the Wilson Administration which few journalists shared and which gives importance to certain chapters in this book.

Whether Mr. Hapgood writes as politician or journalist, dramatic critic or diplomat, what he says is important and his manner of saying it interesting. It is a story of a life of variety rather than of continuous effort that he tells in this volume, and the ease with which he turns from dramatic criticism to politics is paralleled, only by the cocksureness of his judgments in each of those intellectual activities. There is, however, a certain continuity in the intellectual appreciation which makes him rank the Moscow Art Players and Ibsen first amongst his dramatic ideals and La Follette and Wilson at the head of his political procession.

Mr. Hapgood's book is more the story of his reactions to the events of the changing years of which he was a part than an objective story of those events. This makes an appraisal of it difficult. For, obviously, though one may disagree with him as to the high patriotism of William Randolph Hearst, or the extraordinary capacity of certain members of the Wilson Cabinet, they are his judgments and he is entitled to pronounce them.

Estimates of Public Men

Some of the estimates he puts upon public men and their acts are interesting if not always convincing. He declares: "When it comes to administrative ability—leaving out a difficult thing like the intellectual leadership of Wilson—the four ablest men I have known are Roosevelt, Smith (Al.), Hoover and McAdoo." Of Wilson's prose he says: "He wrote well, of course, but no more than that can be said with fairness. There is no President since Lincoln who has written anything with the classic touch. The nearest to it among political Americans of my time is found in certain speeches and writings of Al Smith." One wonders whether Mr. Hapgood allows his political friendships to influence his literary judgments.

Mr. Hapgood has a philosophy of life, as have most of us. Whether it is fixed philosophy is doubtful. He, himself, admits a certain inconstancy of thought and purpose that have made it impossible for him to stick to one occupation or position very long. But essentially his philosophy is one of democracy, of confidence in and service to the masses of men. Unlike many philosophers he has sought to transmute his theories into action. A business in Indianapolis controlled by him and his brother has been so conducted that after years of employee management it has been turned over to employee ownership. The chapter in which this social experiment is described is one of the most interesting in the book and at the end the Hapgood philosophy is summed up in this paragraph:

"There are two subjects in our day that top all others. Can the nations be friends; that is Geneva. Can unfairness and hostility be taken out of industry; that is of equal urgency, and the Indianapolis contribution is a message of good cheer." W. J. A.

NORMAN HAPGOOD
From a Caricature by James Montgomery Flagg.

The Little English Girl

Philippa, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

THE careful and practiced hand of the author of "The Little French Girl" has produced another study of young girlhood in "Philippa." This time the particular complexity of character drawing is not required because the biracial element is absent. Philippa is purely English, and the problem is that of the child of divorced parents.

When Philippa Wyntringham was 14, the blight of separation descended upon her home. Her adored father let Cosima Brandon carry him off to the Riviera, and his wife, his little son and daughter had to make the best of it, for they had all trusted him. His wife, in spite of the opposition of her friends, got a divorce in order that he might marry Mrs. Brandon. His son never forgave his father.

The attitude of Wyntringham's wife and son were of comparatively small consequence to him beside that of his daughter, for Philippa meant more to him than the others. Her first letter to him in his Riviera retreat made it clear to him, and to Cosima, that he could not be happy without Philippa. It revealed to both of them that Wyntringham's determination to get a divorce and marry Cosima was, at bottom, rooted in his wish to have Philippa with them. The divorce and the remarriage did him little good, because almost at once the war was on between his new wife and his daughter for supremacy in his life. Soon he was thoroughly tired of Cosima with her tears and her temper. The older and stronger bond that held him to his daughter prevailed. He even offered to go back to his first wife, the patient Beth, if that might mean having Philippa's company.

Then, after all his planning and all the havoc wrought in other people's lives, a nice American boy appeared and the father found himself—perplexed and indignant—firmly relegated to second place. Philippa could be just as ruthless as he had been. Without saying anything in praise or blame of her characters, the author has implanted an admiration for Beth, the injured wife, and a pretty comprehensive distaste for the other three leading characters, even for Philippa.

The book does not show Anne Douglas Sedgwick at her best, a best that is always gratifyingly fine and high. It is not simply that she has chosen to deal with unlovely elements of character; it is rather that in this book the sense of actuality in the backgrounds is a little dimmed, and the characters do not really convince us enough to make us care vehemently about their fate. In the selection of delicately balanced situations, the play of character upon character, and the ability to convey fine shades of feeling, there are here to be found Miss Sedgwick's usual precision and distinction.

Webster—Two Views

The Godlike Daniel, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. New York: Sears. $5.

Daniel Webster, by Claude Moore Fuess. 2 Vols. Boston: Little, Brown. $10.

BIOGRAPHIES of American statesmen seem recently to have acquired the habit of appearing in pairs, or even in batches. Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln are such great figures that they are never covered by a veil of silence. Not long ago, however, Andrew Johnson came into his own as the subject of several volumes published at about the same time. In recent weeks Jefferson Davis has been dealt with by two writers and now we have Webster similarly presented from two widely different points of view.

One presentation is an example of the "new biography," and the other is in the traditional manner. Mr. Adams, that is to say, desires above everything else to be interesting and to make his subject live. If in the published correspondence or records he cannot discover material exactly in point he imagines what the characters may have said to one another and puts down the conjured-up dialogue. The result is certainly interesting. Some of the portraits—notably that of John Randolph—are extremely vivid, but as to whether the result is fiction or biography opinions will differ. The Webster that emerges from Mr. Adams's pages, however, is not unconvincing and is a really great figure, despite the disproportionate amount of space given to his faults and failings. One failing—lack of preparation of law cases—Mr. Adams probably overemphasizes. Webster did get much help from Story and other friends, but these would have been the first to admit that Webster used their assistance for successes which only he could have achieved. He was, moreover, a good deal more learned in the law that Mr. Adams seems to realize.

Mr. Fuess, on the other hand, never invents. He documents every statement. His pages are dotted with citations of authorities. He is exhaustive and learned, and this means that frequently he is dull. On occasion, moreover, he succumbs to the tendency of old-fashioned biographers. He does not magnify his subject—for Webster was really a great figure—but he attempts to explain away everything which he deems derogatory and to apply coats of exculpating whitewash. In one instance, this tendency makes Mr. Fuess soften judgments which he expressed several years ago in his "Life of Caleb Cushing." Webster borrowed money from Cushing and when pressed for payment gave a deed to property in the West which had already been sold for nonpayment of taxes. In his Life of Cushing Mr. Fuess said that Webster made his friend "endure procrastination and indifference." In the Life of Webster, however, Webster's inability to pay and the deeding of property to which the title was not clear are described as "singularly pathetic when we remember that Webster was at the time Secretary of State."

The plain fact is, however, that no man in public life today could have relations with great corporations similar to those that Webster had with the Bank of the United States, nor could any statesman hold office and be as continually in debt as was Webster. It is even possible that Webster thought his indebtedness to Cushing was wiped out by the fact that as Secretary of State he had procured his friend's appointment as Minister to China. No present-day Secretary of State could use public funds not fully accounted for and, after a congressional investigation which resulted in a Scotch verdict, remain in public life.

Standards of conduct for men in high office were different 80 or 90 years ago when Webster stalked across the congressional and State Department stage. In this respect there has been an immense advance in public morals. A biographer of Webster should not attempt to explain away things which to his contemporaries semed peccadillos. He should deal with him in the light of the standards of his time. Mr. Fuess does this for the most part. It is a pity that "for the most part" cannot be written "always." L. R.

The Bases of Home Making

The Creation of a Home, by Emily Newell Blair. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE relation of changed conditions of living to the problems of home making constitutes the chief part of Emily Newell Blair's "Creation of a Home." "The new home must meet the needs of this new age," she writes. "It must take into account the new woman. Yet undoubtedly it will grow out of the old institution, which will be adapted here, changed there, preserving those features which serve human needs which are the same yesterday, today and tomorrow, discarding those which served purely economic needs that it can no longer meet."

Mrs. Blair urges a systematic approach to the subject of home making, an approach made definite with pencil and paper. "What is the basis of a successful home?" asks her daughter. "Tell me and other young home makers what your experience has taught you." The answer summarizes the whole book: "You will have to adapt all that I say to your own needs and conditions. The basis of successful home making is the right adjustment of conditions to needs. There are three needs that every home must satisfy: the desire for comfort, for peace, for beauty. These three the home must yield, in a proportion suited to its inmates—not only to the rest of the family, but to the home maker herself. Let her work out the right proportion of beauty, peace and comfort by actual per cents."

"But how am I going to get enough things to make peace, comfort and beauty?" asks the daughter. "Get out your paper and pencil," says Mother. "Make a plan. Take stock of the conditions that limit or restrict you. Your income, your prospects, your scale. Will you plan your home to the scale of the Sheraton four-poster, or to that of the little walnut sofa? Your husband's business, your own faults and virtues, your training and habits, temperament and knowledge, determine the kind of home you will have. But remember that the fundamentals, essential to the achievement of a happy home, are, first, proportion, and, second, scale."

Probably only a few will do it as thoroughly as Mrs. Blair advises. Yet why not; since home making is a business, as much a business as bookkeeping? Mrs. Blair has by no means written a book on home decoration. It does not tell what color combination to use in a living room with a sunny exposure and green woodwork. It does not give directions for making curtains or planning menus. It does attempt at considerable length to define certain fundamentals of homes as they need to be today and tomorrow—and to insist upon attacking the job of home making with the same seriousness, the same system, and the same interest that a man who wishes to make a success gives to his job.

The Film and the Future

The Film Till Now, by Paul Rotha. London: Cape. 15s. net.

THE author dedicates this able book to "those who wonder why and think how." But, until one gets to the second part, the book is more comprehensive than comprehensible. However, the last part answers everything and fills in the gaps of an incomplete glossary. This second part is designated "Theoretical," and should have preceded the first part, labelled "Actual," as thought precedes action. To get the full value out of the book one should read the last part first, and understand fully the critic's theory and appreciate his knowledge of film technique and grasp of film possibilities. One is then equipped to understand and appreciate the value of this history of the art of the cinema, and criticism of its exemplification in different countries.

Two chapters are devoted to American and one chapter each to the Soviet, German, French and British films. In the author's opinion the Soviet films have reached the highest development in the art, and are followed closely by the German. Of the artistic value of American and British made films he has not a high opinion. Whilst appreciating the energy, enterprise and commercial value of much American film work, he severely censures Hollywood methods of extravagant production, cheap publicity and star boosting. Of only one British film has he a good word to say, the admirable "Drifters," directed by John Grierson. In the American and British chapters there is, however, justice as well as severity.

The dialogue film the author regards as a disfigurement of cinematic art. For the sound film he has some respect, and considers that sound is a good accompaniment to the silent film, as music is to pantomime; but that dialogue should and will be banished from the screen.

The outstanding fault of this important book is its turgidity. The author has so much material that reading his book resembles stirring broth thick with too many ingredients. Paul Rotha is an accumulator more than a selector. C. P. A.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Original Package

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In that shape arrived the first two volumes of the Ayot St. Lawrence edition of the collected works of G. Bernard Shaw, limited to 1790 sets . . . In that shape too come (from Wm. H. Wise & Co. of New York) five more volumes, likewise beautifully printed and bound . . . The new installment contains a pleasant surprise . . . Volumes III, IV and V continue with such early matter as "Love Among the Artists," "Cashel Byron's Profession" and "The Unsocial Socialist" . . . But then you jump to Volume XVI, which is devoted to the trichotomous "Back to Methuselah"; and thence to Volume XVII, which contains not only "Saint Joan," but the neoteric "Apple Cart," produced only last year in Poland and England and last spring in New York, and now first published.

The plays, of course, are complete with prefaces . . . Surprisingly enough, the prelude to "The Apple Cart" is unusually brief, only 25 pages; but it has the Shavian flavor . . . Remarking that the first performances of the play provoked "anticipations that it would be published with an elaborate prefatory treatise on Democracy to explain why I, formerly a notorious democrat, have apparently veered round to the opposite quarter and become a devoted Royalist," Shaw does not disappoint these anticipations.

* * *

"What was all this pother about?" he demands. "I had written a comedy in which a King defeats an attempt by his popularly elected Prime Minister to deprive him of the right to influence public opinion through the press and the platform: in short, to reduce him to a cipher. The King's reply is that rather than be a cipher he will abandon his throne and take his obviously very rosy chance of becoming a popularly elected Prime Minister himself . . . The comedic paradox of the situation is that the King wins, not by exercising his royal authority, but by threatening to resign it and go to the democratic poll. . . .

"In short," exults Shaw, "those critics of mine who have taken 'The Apple Cart' for a story of a struggle between a hero and a roomful of guys have been grossly taken in. It is never safe to take my plays at their suburban face value: it ends in your finding in them only what you bring to them, and so getting nothing for your money."

Like all Shaw's plays, "The Apple Cart," "Saint Joan," and "Back to Methuselah" are excellent reading . . . We need not echo the opinion of those dramatic authorities who assure us that Shaw's plays are not plays . . . These technical matters are of slight interest to the general reader . . . What he wants to know is whether he will be amused and stimulated . . . With the aid of these volumes, Shaw's stage works may be enjoyed in slippers as well as in overshoes . . . Which, especially in the case of "Back to Methuselah," is quite an item.

* * *

Another unusual boxful is the Swan Shakespeare, submitted by Dent in England and Dutton in America . . . This is a players' edition, with introduction and notes on production by C. B. Purdom and drawings of costumes and scenes by Jean Campbell . . . The text is that of the "Cambridge" edition . . . There are three volumes, one for the comedies, one for the tragedies and one for the histories and the sonnets . . . "The plays have been considered in relation to the theater for which Shakespeare wrote them, and the practical conditions of their performance have been kept in view. The costumes of the principal characters are illustrated, and there are many designs for settings. There are notes on each play, its characters, its staging, its costumes, its properties and its music."

Farrar & Rinehart have boxed the one volume of James Reid's "The Life of Christ in Woodcuts" . . . Reid, his publishers tell us, is 23 years old and this is his first book . . . He has depicted the familiar scenes with reverence, if not with supreme artistry . . . No credit is given on the title page to Lynd Ward.

Unboxed, and in perishable paper covers, are the five latest Bonibooks—but remember they're only 50 cents apiece . . . Paper covers are perishable, yes; but if you're spending a half-dollar this week on recreation or self-improvement or amusement, grasp it firmly in your left hand, close your eyes and grit your teeth as you pass the screen palaces and the Austin-golf courses, dash into a bookshop, lay your coin on the counter—and when you come out with "Madame Bovary" in your pocket, your money anyhow won't have been wasted.

Lofting, for Older Children

The Twilight of Magic, by Hugh Lofting. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

THE author of the popular Dr. Dolittle books has tried his hand at something of a different nature, intended for older children than those for whom he has ordinarily written. "The Twilight of Magic" seeks to capture within the pages of a young folks' story the moment in history when men first began to suspect that laws rather than magic governed happenings which they could not understand. That is a difficult subject for any kind of story, let alone a story for junior readers. If any one now writing could handle it, Hugh Lofting might be reasonably adequate, but even he has fallen somewhere between fact and fancy. Of all the writers of the past that we recall at the moment, George Macdonald seems the only one who could perhaps have been equal to the subject. Nevertheless "The Twilight of Magic" is good reading, and it is entirely possible that Mr. Lofting thought his purpose best served by giving history a touch of the supernatural, and the supernatural an historical setting.

The time is that of knights, the feudal system, and a belief in witchcraft. Since this is a children's book, children hold the chief rôles. Giles and Anne, twin son and daughter of a master wagon-maker, heard talk of their father's debts and the danger they were all in if the debts were not soon paid. Who could help them, the children wondered, and into their thoughts popped Agnes the Apple-woman. "Shragga the Witch" was her common name in the city, and there was some risk in consulting her, much greater risk for her if her advice bore any unusual result. Yet Agnes the Applewoman did not disregard the children's plea for help. She gave them a wonderful shell which, when held to the ear, made it possible to hear what other persons were saying about the one who held it in his hand.

"Whoever carries the Whispering Shell to the one in greatest need of it shall make his fortune," said Agnes.

It would be a pity to spoil the story by telling what happened when the children tried to find out the person who had greatest need of the shell, and the way in which the shell brought good fortune to Giles and Anne. It makes a pleasant tale full of action, with considerable vitality in the characterization.

The other aspect of the book—suggested by its title, "The Twilight of Magic"—will bear analysis without losing any of its interest. The age in which Giles and Anne were living was frankly superstitious, but the two children, types of the youngest generation, were not especialy superstitious. Generally speaking, they were disposed to find natural explanations for what might look like magic. They knew that Agnes was not a harmful witch as many supposed, but a kindly old woman. Agnes accomplished seemingly difficult things, but the children knew that her magic was only skill and knowledge. They had faith that she could help them, not because she was in league with powers of darkness, but because she was wise and kind. The children were friends, too, with Johannes the hermit, harmless Johannes who was brought before the magistrate simply because he studied alchemy. "Chemistry, or alchemy," said Johannes, "is something that people still connect with witchcraft. The schools will admit a few works on mathematics—but nothing new in mathematics. Some day perhaps they'll let books on chemistry into schools. But not now. No, we have to work like thieves behind closed doors lest we be called wizards for bringing forth anything new."

So candles were burning here and there in the twilight of magic. If young readers miss a little of the full significance of that, they can at any rate enjoy this story about medieval folk who seem like people you might meet on your own street. Usually Mr. Lofting illustrates his own books, but this time Lois Lenski has added her charm to the work. Her drawings are generous in number and fascinating in quality.

The Fiery Steed on Which Two Little Chinese Boys Go Adventuring for a Dragon in Kurt Weise's Picture Book, "Liang and Lo" (Doubleday Doran).

Economic Fairy Tales

Progress and Plenty, by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

A BOOK that may be opened at random and in two minutes of reading will yield an idea, a smile and a readily understandable lesson in modern business economics ought to be indispensable. Such is "Progress and Plenty," the latest contribution by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, who have compiled in fable form more than 200 Two Minute Talks on the Economics of Prosperity, selected from 500 of their essays on timely business topics. Each title is inviting. They run from "Why not use cows for money?" to "Can rabbits climb trees?" The one-page "stories" answer these and many other questions with humor worthy of Mark Twain and sense worthy of "Poor Richard."

The authors of "Money," "Profits," "Business Without a Buyer," "The Road to Plenty," and many others, have in their latest offering made the dismal subject of economics sparkle with interest. To be sure, these modern "fairy tales" play havoc with many preconceived ideas, but the fabulous way in which it is done makes one glad that old ideas are displaced by new. Unlike many tomes on economics, these essays not only discuss the economic aspects of business today as it affects the average man and woman, but ironically offer some hints that illuminate possible steps to better days.

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Scott as Business Man

Scott and His Circle, by Donald Carswell. New York: Dunlevy Doran. $3.50.

MR. CARSWELL is something of a specialist in Scotsmen. Before now he has published studies of half a dozen celebrities who were born beyond the Border; and in the work under review he drops a hint that he is at present engaged upon investigations into the life of Robert Burns. We hope that in Burns he may discover a character who will inspire his sympathy. For sympathy is the conspicuous lacuna in his equipment as a critic. Some people are noted for putting their worst foot foremost; Mr. Carswell manages to make his subjects put their worst foot foremost. He has a keen eye for damaging fact and very short sight for the mitigating circumstance. He writes cleverly, at times brilliantly; and it is difficult to trip him up on a matter of fact (though he should not have said, page 286, that the eighteenth century opened with Dryden). But there is some peculiar refraction or distortion in the lens that he employs that make everyone he examines rather disagreeable.

Now there are, it must be admitted, disagreeable people in the world, and Scotland past and present has contained its quota of them. Lockhart, for all his good looks, was one of them, and it would take a stout advocate to demolish the cast against him that Mr. Carswell makes. We leave Lockhart to his tender mercies. Joanna Baillie, though for a while in her own day she was "the second Shakespeare," is so insignificant a figure today that even Mr. Carswell is merciful to her. And James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is just the sort of individual to appeal to a Scottish sense of humor; he, too, comes off pretty easily. These three are the themes of subordinate studies in this book.

The center of the circle is Sir Walter himself; and he fares so badly at Mr. Carswell's hands that vociferous protests have been raised, both north and south of the Tweed, and the author has had his hands full answering his critics. He has been able to show that he is right as to his facts. Where he fails is to convince admirers of Scott that he has put these facts into the proper setting of Sir Walter's entire life and character and achievement. The proper setting is indeed entirely lacking. What Mr. Carswell has written is a history of Scott's ambition to rise in the world, to build Abbotsford, to found the fortunes of a great family. In writing this he has set forth the complicated circumstances of Scott's financial affairs as a partner in a publishing business. That Scott was reckless must be admitted; he was involved in ruin through his own fault. Other men have been reckless; other men have desired to rise in the world; other men have gone bankrupt. The difference is that Scott was a genius who has given delight to generations of readers and has affected the course of more than one European literature. Mr. Carswell appreciates this difference, of course, and assumes that his readers appreciate it also; but he does not sufficiently emphasize it. And altogether too summary is his treatment of Scott's gallant and successful efforts to repay his creditors.

Two changes would have made this book more acceptable. The study of Scott should have been frankly entitled "Scott the Business Man" or "Scott's Financial Affairs." And the satirical subacidulous comments that run through these pages should have been eliminated. But perhaps this is too much to expect in the circumstances. S. C. C.

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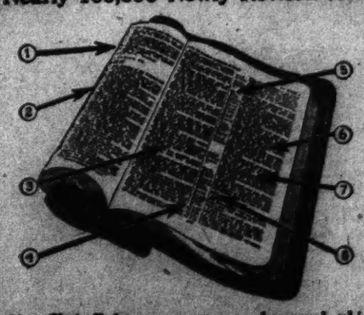

1. New Chain References to persons, places and subjects.
2. References based on similar thoughts, not similar words.
3. Center column reference system entirely revised.
4. References refer backward and forward.
5. Many references from recent commentaries.
6. The number of references has been greatly increased.
7. New, black-faced self-pronouncing type used.
8. Chapters numbered consecutively.
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STOCK MARKET TONE EASIER AT WEEK-END

Profit-Taking Causes Some Moderate Recessions—Coppers Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market backed up a little in the face of a quiet week-end liquidation today.

The market was dull and bears cautious. Leading shares suffered few losses of much more than a point, although some of the higher priced issues declined about 2 to 4. Sales totalled only about 1,000,000 shares, but the closing tone was heavy.

During the early trading some of the amusement, merchandising, and sugar stocks made a little headway.

The week-end news was mixed, and in the main, failed to provide any fresh impetus to bullishness.

In contrast to the rest of the list, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck actually closed about two points higher. Silas Stern, chairman of the former, said that the company was beginning to feel a change in public apathy toward buying, and that final quarter business appeared to be fulfilling earlier promises. Woolworth, however, lost a point. Some of the utilities rallied at the close, and North American and Columbia Gas closed steady.

Such stocks as United States Steel, American Can, Chrysler, Goodyear, International Harvester, Chesapeake Corporation, National Biscuit, Kennecott, Radio and Union Carbide lost 1 to 1½ points. American Telephone and General Motors net losses were fractional.

Shares losing two to three included Air Reduction, Westinghouse Electric, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, A. M. Byers, Auburn and Case. Allied Chemical declined four opints, and closed off 3½.

Dull trading in the short session today wrought little change in the price level of bonds. Domestic corporate issues were generally steady and only in a few instances varied more than a small fraction from the previous day's final figure.

German and French Governments held fairly steady. Trend of Latin Americans was toward lower levels.

There was little activity in Treasury issues. Liberty 4th 4¼s were the firmest of the group and advanced several points.

BRISK ADVANCE IN WHEAT AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Jumps of as much as 3½c a bushel in wheat quotations at Buenos Aires today led to brisk early advances for wheat values here. Liverpool was advising that markets abroad were also affected by increases in world visible supply figures.

Opening ⅝ to 1½c up, Chicago wheat showed an additional rise later. Corn started ¼ to ½c higher, and scored subsequent further gains.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Dec. old .75⅛@⅜, new .75½@⅝; Mar. old .77⅞@.78, new .77⅞@.78; May old .70¼@¾, new .80⅜@¾; July .76¾@.77. Corn, Dec. old .75@.75½, new .75¼@½; Mar. old .77, new .76¾@.77½; May old .78⅝@.79, new .79⅞@.79⅛; July .79⅜@.80. Oats, Dec. old .34@34½; Mar. old .35¾; May old .37@.37¼, new .37⅛.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The action of the market, as we interpret it, is that—disappointing, and in some cases, disastrous, as 1930 has been—the results have now been fully discounted; that liquidation, voluntary or necessitous, has been completed, and the proper attitude now is to look forward to the gradual improvement that may be expected next year. With this attitude we agree.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Probably no one feels any doubt that within a reasonable time the business of this country will return to at least a normal basis. At present securities are selling on the basis of subnormal earnings. We feel that buyers of good securities at such a time will, ere long, see good profits as did the buyers of 1897, 1907, 1914 and 1921.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The stock market has given a most encouraging performance during the past week. Strong buying has been in evidence on reactions. For the time being, the line of least resistance is quite definitely upward.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Unless there is some ill-advised pool activity, we believe the present upward movement will continue substantially further. Shorts and investors waiting for a substantial reaction before purchasing may be disappointed and find the market has appreciated more than they realized in the next few days. The long pull outlook is too good for investors to jeopardize their position by attempting to secure relatively small profits that may be available to them.

Josephthal & Co., New York: While it still is too early to say definitely that a permanent change in the trend of the market has occurred, we believe that the recent action of stocks makes it advisable for investors to purchase parts of their contemplated commitments around current levels and buy the remainder on weakness.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The rise, in our opinion, has now progressed far enough to warrant a corrective move, assuming that the trend for the weeks just ahead is still upward. Backing and filling movements, with stocks on an average holding above their November 10 lows, appear in prospect. On any setbacks we favor the purchase of the leading amusement issues.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: We look for a higher market the beginning of next week.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: At levels now obtaining, we believe that the risk of further commitments exceeds the possibility of profit, and advise the continued liquidation of trading lines as opportunity offers.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: While further recovery in stock prices would appear probable on the present movement, conditions do not warrant anything more than a good technical readjustment of prices.

Schirmer Atherton & Co., Boston: While no great change in business is anticipated in the near future, we are strongly of the opinion that the bottom has been reached and that the stock market will continue to discount the expected improvement next year. Consequently we would adhere to the policy of utilizing reactions to buy common stocks.

FAIRLESS CHEERFUL ON STEEL

CLEVELAND—Firmer prices for steel and the beginning of recovery of operations in the industry early in 1931 were forecast by B. F. Fairless, first vice-president of the Republic Steel Corporation, in an address before Warren, O., business men. There are many signs that the start of a buying movement in steel is not far distant, he declared.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT STORES

National Department Stores Company net for the six months ended July 31 was $416,739 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $840,595 a year before.

INVESTMENT HOUSE MERGER

LOS ANGELES—Consolidation of California Company with Pacific Company is announced. The combined organization, to operate under the name of the Pacific Company, will constitute one of the largest investment banking institutions in the West.

UNITED STATES FREIGHT

United States Freight Company in the nine months ended Sept. 30 earned $2.34 a share, and in September quarter $1.15 a share.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 22	Last Nov. 21
42½	8⅛	..	Abitibi	300	11¾	11⅛	11½	11⅝
86¾	36	6	Abitibi pf	300	40	39½	40	39
27⅜	17⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	300	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅝
32	21	2	Adams Mill	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
22	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	4	4	4	3⅞
23½	3½	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
156⅝	81⅞	3¶	Air Reduc	2200	107⅜	105	105⅛	107⅛
36	9⅞	..	Airway El	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	12⅜
3⅛	½	..	Ajax Rubber	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅞	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
35⅜	7⅛	..	Alleghany	6300	11⅛	10⅝	11	12
343	168½	6¶	Allied Chem	800	210	207	207¼	211
68	32⅝	3	Allis-Chal	1600	39¼	38⅜	39	39⅝
3⅛	2	..	Amal Lea	200	1	1	1	..
12	3	..	Am Beet S	400	4¼	4	4¼	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	123½	123½	123½	..
21⅛	8¼	..	Am Br Bov	800	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
156⅛	107⅞	4¶	Am Can	13000	120	118⅛	118⅞	119⅝
82½	30	6	Am Car & F	200	36⅛	36	36	35
68⅞	32⅝	3	Am Chain	200	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38
51⅛	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	100	40	40	40	40⅛
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	2300	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
101⅜	34⅝	..	Am & F P w	6800	41⅛	40	40⅝	41⅜
111⅛	93⅞	7	Am & F P 1	300	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
100⅞	75	7	Am & F P 2pf	100	78	78	78	77⅝
33⅞	8	2	Am Hawaii	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
41⅞	27⅛	3¶	Am Ice	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
55⅝	17⅝	2¶	Am Int Corp	2300	23⅛	22½	22⅝	23⅝
4	¾	..	Am La Fr	900	⅞	¾	¾	..
105	28⅝	4	Am Loco	700	33	32⅞	33	33⅞
14⅛	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
51⅛	18⅞	3	Am Metals	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
119⅝	47½	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	200	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	54⅞
107	87⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	90	90	90	90
39⅜	1⅝	1	Am Radiat	1300	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
100⅝	29	2¶	Am Roll Mill	900	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	35
79⅝	45½	4	Am Smelt	1700	52	51	51	52¼
22⅛	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	200	4	3⅛	3⅛	..
53⅛	24	3	Am Stl Fnd	800	31	29⅝	31	29⅝
33⅛	5⅝	..	Am Solv pf	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
55⅛	38	2	Am Stores	100	38½	38½	38½	..
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	1400	51⅛	49	49⅝	45
274⅞	178⅛	9	Am Tel&T	4600	191⅜	189⅞	190⅞	191⅝
124⅞	58⅝	1¶	Am Wat W	500	60	60⅝	60⅝	60½
17⅞	4⅛	..	Am Zinc new	800	6	5⅛	5⅛	6
81⅛	33	2½	Anaconda	19000	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	36⅜
51⅛	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
29⅞	16½	2	Arch Dan	700	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅛
83⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	400	75⅛	75	75⅛	75
8⅛	2⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1300	4⅝	4	4⅛	4⅜
4⅞	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	1000	2⅝	2	2⅝	2⅝
65	25⅛	7	Arm Ill pf	600	51	50⅛	51	50⅛
13⅜	4	..	Arnold Cons	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
46⅛	20	4	Asso Appari	200	28⅛	28	28	27
242½	182	10	Atchison	300	196⅜	195	195	196⅛
80⅞	45½	2	Atl G&WI	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
51⅜	18⅞	1	¶Atl Refin	2800	22⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛
263⅜	60⅝	4	§Auburn Auto	4900	80⅛	78	78	80⅜
10⅞	1½	..	Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	2⅛
81⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	70	70	70	70⅛
9⅞	3⅜	..	Aviation	7000	4½	4	4½	4⅝
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	3500	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	24⅞
122⅞	70	7	Balt & O	400	79½	79	79	81
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	30	107½	107½	107½	107½
34	12⅝	2	Barnsdall A	1700	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	77
70⅛	46⅞	3	§Beechnut	100	53	53	53	..
57⅞	14⅛	1	Bendix	4200	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	20⅛
56⅛	31½	2	Best & Co	1400	42⅛	41⅛	41⅝	41⅞
110⅛	58⅝	6	Beth Steel	6700	65⅞	64⅛	65⅝	66
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	300	27½	27⅜	27½	28
69	15⅞	1½	Bohn Alum	400	24	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	900	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝	69⅞
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	1000	19⅝	18⅞	19	19⅛
25⅞	12⅛	..	Briggs	10500	18⅛	17	17⅝	18
22⅛	4	..	Brockway	400	4½	4½	4½	..
98⅝	84⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	1600	66⅛	65⅛	66	66⅛
30⅞	11⅝	..	Bruns Balke	700	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	800	15⅛	15	15	..
43	25⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½
14⅝	6⅜	1	Budd Wheel	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
43	18¼	3	Bulova Watch	1500	20	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
51⅞	18⅜	1	Buroughs	1600	24¼	23½	23½	23⅞
4¼	1½	.50	Butte Cop	300	2	1⅞	2	..
112⅝	37⅝	..	Byers	2500	48	46⅝	46⅝	48⅜
114	107½	7	Byers pf	10	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
			—C—					
77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	100	52	52	52	..
30	10	2	Campbell	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
75⅜	34⅝	5	Canada Dry	100	41⅞	41	41	41⅝
89⅞	32	10	Calu & Ariz	400	34	34	34	36
33⅞	8⅛	4½	Calu & Hecla	800	11	10½	10½	10⅝
52⅛	39½	10	Can Pac	200	43⅝	43½	43½	44⅛
105	96	5	Caro C&O st	20	103	103	103	102
362⅜	103⅛	6	Case Thresh	9500	118	114	114⅛	117⅝
79⅝	29⅞	3	Caterpillar	100	34½	34½	34½	34
60	7½	..	Celotex	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	..
84⅞	25	..	Celotex pf	100	38	38	38	..
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	24⅛	24	24	23½
67⅞	51	7	Cent Rib pf	10	69	69	69	..
65⅝	25½	4	Cerro de P	1400	30	28⅝	28⅞	30¼
67⅞	16	4.20	Crecker Cab	2000	24⅜	23⅝	24	24⅝
82½	41	3	Ches Corp	400	46½	45⅛	46½	47⅛
51⅞	38⅛	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1700	44⅜	43⅜	44⅛	44⅛
10	1⅝	..	Chi & Alton	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10⅝	1	..	Chi & Alt pf	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
17⅞	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
52⅞	22⅝	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	28⅝	28	28⅝	28⅛
26⅞	6⅝	..	Chi M&SP	3000	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
46⅛	11	..	Chi M&SP pf	2000	14⅛	13⅝	13½	14
89⅞	42⅞	..	Chi & NW	200	45	45	45	45½
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	700	13⅝	12½	13⅝	11⅞
125⅛	62⅛	7	Chi RI	500	66⅜	66½	66½	67½
32½	15	..	Chick Cot O	100	15	15	15	..
67⅝	29½	2.40	Childs	1600	31⅞	31	31½	31
43	14½	1	Chrysler	3500	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	20¼
89⅞	79	6	City Ice f	40	82	82	82	81½
13⅛	3½	½	City Stores	800	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
20⅝	9⅛	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	10
191⅜	133⅛	4	Coca Cola	500	158¼	158	158¼	157⅞
64⅞	47⅞	2½	Col Palm	100	50	50	50	50
35⅜	12	..	Collins & A	1400	16⅝	15½	16	15⅛
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	80	80	80	..
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	1600	26⅝	26	26	26⅝
37	32⅝	2¶	Column Gas	8000	39⅞	38⅝	39	39
199	81⅝	6	Col Carbon	1500	94	92⅛	92½	93¼
37⅞	9⅜	¾	Col Graph	1700	12	11⅛	11⅝	12½
40⅛	16⅞	2	Com Cred	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
95½	76⅛	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	86	86	86	..
26⅛	20⅛	1¾	Com Cred pf	40	25	22	25	..
44⅞	31⅛	3	Com Cred A	100	35½	35½	35½	..
87	80	..	Com Pw Tr Co pf	300	83½	83⅜	83½	84
55	25⅛	1.60¶	Com Inv Tr	400	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	29⅝
38	14⅛	1	Com Sol	3000	19⅛	18⅝	18⅛	19
20¼	7⅜	.60	Commwlth So	4000	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
104	90⅛	6	Comwlth pf	200	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96
51	33	2	Conde Nast	100	35	35	35	..
17⅛	7⅜	..	Congoleum	200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	9
27⅞	12⅛	2	Con Film	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
28⅛	16⅛	2	Con Film pf	100	18	18	18	18
136⅞	81⅛	4	Con Gas	4500	91⅛	89⅞	89⅜	91
105⅛	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	400	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
8½	3	..	Container B	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7	2½	..	Cont Bak B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
94⅞	66⅛	8	Cont Bak pf	200	73½	73⅛	73½	73⅝
71⅛	44½	2½	Cont Can	400	52⅛	51⅞	51½	52⅛
77⅞	39⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	200	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	47
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	100	4⅛	4	4	..
30½	10	..	Cont Oil	2500	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
40⅛	10	1	Cont Shares	400	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
111⅞	72⅝	3¶	Corn Prod	3500	82	81	81½	82
33	9⅛	..	Coty	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
19⅛	4⅜	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	5
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	400	3⅛	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
40	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41
14⅞	3⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	1600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
19⅞	5⅛	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅝
			—D—					
43⅞	15	..	Davison	500	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½
181	134	9	Del & Hud	400	150	149	149	150
153	85½	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
145¼	83	4¶	Dupont	5500	94⅞	92⅝	93	94
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	117¾	117¼	117¼	..
19	13	1	Duplan Silk	100	14	14	14	13⅞
			—E—					
255¼	155¼	5¶	East Kodak	1000	170⅝	169	170	171¼
37⅛	11⅜	3	Eaton Axle	4800	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅞
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	6500	56⅝	53½	55⅝	56⅜
103½	37½	1	Elec P&L	2000	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞	47¼
102	87½	..	El Pr&Lt 6% pf	200	91	91	91	92
59⅝	38	5	End John	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
63⅜	26½	..	Erie	800	34⅜	32	32	33
43⅞	6⅝	4	Eureka Vac	600	12	9⅜	11⅜	8½
30⅞	4	2½¶	Evans Auto L	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
			—F—					
39⅞	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	8	8	8	8
27⅛	5⅛	..	Fashion Pk	100	6	6	6	..
80	19⅞	..	Fash Park pf	20	20	20	20	20
98⅞	90	6	Fed L&T pf	10	94	94	94	..
25½	12⅛	3	Fed Screw W	100	13	13	13	13⅛
43	24⅛	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26½	26	26	26⅞
89⅞	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	52	51¼	51¼	52½
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	44	68⅝	68	68	68½
61⅞	39⅜	2½	First Nat St	200	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	43⅝
5½	1	..	Fisk Rubber	3800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21	2¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
21⅜	3	..	Fisk 1pf cv	110	4	4	4	..
50⅞	¼	1	Follansbee B	200	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅝
104½	47	2	Foster ¾ Wh	2900	57	56	56	56
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	12400	35⅞	33⅞	34¾	35
55½	29⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	600	34	33⅜	33⅞	34
			—G—					
16⅛	4¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	6½	6¼	6½	6½
111⅞	63	4¶	Gen Am Tk	500	67½	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
71⅛	28⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
125	100	8	Gen Bak pf	10	112	112	112	..
38⅛	8⅛	..	Gen Bronze	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
74⅞	27	..	Gen Cable A	400	28	28	28	28
14⅞	58⅛	7	Gen Cable pf	10	70	70	70	..
93⅞	44⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	19400	51⅞	50⅛	50⅛	51⅞
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
61⅛	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	300	52	51⅞	52	52⅛
18⅝	5	.30	Gen G&E A	900	6	5⅞	6	6
54⅛	31½	3¶	Gen Motors	15900	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	36⅞
51⅛	14⅛	..	Gen Theater	2000	20	19½	19½	20
106⅞	58	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛	71
19⅝	5⅛	..	Gen Realty	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
90	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
106⅛	25⅛	5¶	Gillette	1300	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	33⅞
70½	68⅛	..	Gillette pf	200	70⅛	70	70	70½
20⅞	5⅝	..	Gimbel Br	1200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
38	8	1.20	Glidden	3200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
19	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
47⅞	29⅜	2½	Gold Dust	3600	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34⅞
58⅛	15⅞	..	Goodrich	1100	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21½
104⅛	67⅞	7	Goodrich pf	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
96⅛	35⅛	5	Goodyear	1800	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛	52⅜
102⅞	78⅛	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	87	87	87	..
26⅞	6⅛	..	Gotham Hos	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15⅛	4⅝	..	Gould Cp A	100	5	5	5	5⅛
13⅞	4	..	Graham-P	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
59⅞	12	2	Granby	500	17	16⅞	16⅞	18
52	26	1¶	Grand Silver	300	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
20⅞	10	..	Grand Union	300	13⅞	13⅛	13½	13⅛
43	28	1	Grant (WT)	300	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
102	61	5	Grt Nor pf	800	66	65	65	65½
25⅞	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	700	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
34⅞	10⅛	..	Grt W Sug	5300	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
120	96⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	100¾
38	3	..	Grigsby Gru	800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
46½	10⅛	..	Gulf Mobile	1600	21⅞	20½	21⅛	20⅝
98⅞	55⅛	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	27
			—H—					
22¼	7⅛	..	Hahn Dept S	5700	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
20	4⅛	..	Hartman B	1000	5	4⅛	5	..
86⅛	59	6½	Hahn D S pf	200	62⅞	62⅛	62⅞	..
31	15	1.80	Hercules Mot	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	88	87	87	88
25⅛	6	..	Hoe & Co	200	7	7	7	7⅛
41⅛	26⅛	2½¶	Holland F	300	32	32	32	31⅞
83	72	6¶	Homestake	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
24	4⅛	..	Houdaille B	1600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
116⅞	33⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	1600	45	43⅛	43⅛	45⅛
11⅞	7⅛	..	Houston Oil new	7300	10⅛	10	10	10⅞
67⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	2100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
26⅞	7⅛	..	Hupp Motors	1900	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
			—I—					
136⅞	85	7	Ill Central	1200	86½	85	85	86
32	11⅛	3	Ind Oil & G	700	13	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
17	2	..	Indian Mot	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
28⅞	3⅛	..	Indian Refin	6100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
134	31	4	Ind Rayon	400	63	60	62	63½
233	147⅝	4¶	Ingersoll R	100	184	184	184	183½
98	60	4	Inland Steel	100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	..
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	1400	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛
17⅞	5⅛	.48	Insuran Sh	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13⅞	6	.60	Insuran ctfs	100	6	6	6	6
39⅛	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	100	28	28	28	30⅛
197⅛	121	6¶	Int Business	500	147	145	145	148⅛
19⅞	10	.25	Int Carriers	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
79⅞	55	4	Int Cement	600	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	59
78	29	..	Int Comb pf	800	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
115⅞	54⅞	2½	Int Harv	1000	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	63⅛
146⅞	140⅛	7	Int Harv pf	100	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛
54	23	2b	Int Hyd El	400	29	28⅝	29	29⅞
92	59⅛	4	Int Match pf	400	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
33	15	..	Int M Mar	800	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
44⅛	16⅛	1	Int Nickel	16900	18⅞	18	18⅝	18⅝
88	37	..	Int Paper 7%	20	40	40	40	..
31⅞	6	..	Int P&P A	1300	9	8⅛	8⅝	8⅞
86	37⅛	7	Int P&P pf	400	43	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛
58⅜	12	2½	Int Print Ink	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
21	9	..	Int Rys	30	13	13	13	10⅛
32⅞	9	3	Int Salt	1000	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
45⅛	21	2	Int Tel & T	8300	30⅛	28⅞	29⅞	30⅛
77⅞	25½	2	Inter Dep St	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
40	17⅛	2	Inv Equ	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
			—J—					
68½	38	3¶	Jewel Tea	300	45⅛	45	45	..
148⅞	61¾	3	Johns Man	500	69⅝	69	69	70
			—K—					
13½	7⅞	1.03	Karstadt	300	8	8	8	7⅞
41⅛	15	2.50	Kayser	900	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞
20⅞	16	1½	Kaufman D St	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
6⅛	1⅛	..	Kelly Spring	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
38⅛	19⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	100	23	23	23	23⅛
20⅝	7⅞	..	Kelvinator	11800	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
62⅞	24⅝	2	Kennecott	16800	28⅛	27⅛	27⅝	28⅝
40½	19	1	Kinney	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
8⅝	1	..	Kolster Rad	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36⅝	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	2300	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
35⅝	22⅛	1.60	Kreuger Toll	5400	24⅛	23⅝	24	24⅛
48⅛	18	1¶	Kroger	2600	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
			—L—					
97⅞	57½	3	Lehman	100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
31⅛	10⅞	..	Libbey Ow	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
46⅝	33	2.60	Link Belt	100	33	33	33	..
81⅞	42	4	Liquid Car	400	51	50⅞	50⅞	51
95⅞	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	14000	62⅝	60⅞	61⅛	61
6⅝	3	..	Loft Inc	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
70⅛	47⅞	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	400	53⅝	52	52	53⅝
126	118⅛	7	Loose-W pf	10	121	121	121	..
51⅝	29	1¾	Lou G&E A	400	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
12	4⅝	..	Lou Oil Ref	1200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
44⅞	11	..	Ludium Steel	1200	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	400	73	72½	72¾	72⅝
20⅛	9	..	McLellan	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
88⅛	38⅛	6	Mack Trucks	2000	48⅝	47½	48⅛	48⅞
159⅛	97⅛	2¶	Macy	600	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
52⅛	20	3	Magma Cop	500	24	23⅞	24	24⅛
60	5⅝	..	Manati pf	60	15	14⅞	15	..
15	7	..	Mandel Bros	2080	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	700	37⅞	36	37	37⅜
32⅛	22	1.20	Marine Mid	700	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
30⅞	5⅛	..	Marmon	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
48⅝	31½	2½	Marshall F	1400	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅝
51⅞	32⅞	2	Math Alkali	900	37⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37⅞
61⅞	33⅛	2¶	May Dept S	800	36	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛
40½	16	3	Maytag pf ww	100	17	17	17	17
36⅞	23⅛	1.80	Metro-Gld pf	300	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
37	9⅜	..	Mex Seabd	2600	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
33⅞	7⅝	..	Miami Cop	2300	10⅛	10	10	10⅞
77	31⅛	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	48	48	48	47⅝
33	15⅛	2	Mid Cont	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
53	15⅛	3	Midland St	800	25	24⅞	25	25⅝
76⅞	39⅞	3¶	Min Hon'well	100	42	42	42	42
28⅞	6⅛	..	Min Moline	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
66⅛	18⅝	3	Mo K&T	600	24⅛	24	24	24⅝
98⅛	32	..	Mo Pac	200	37	37	37	37
145½	98⅛	5	Mo Pac pf	400	103⅛	102	102½	101½
63⅞	23	1¶	Monsanto Ch	200	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅞
49⅞	16⅛	..	Mont Ward	77000	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛	21⅞
16⅛	⅝	..	Moon Mot	1200	⅞	⅝	¾	..
20⅞	6⅛	..	Mullins Body	200	10	10	10	10½
64⅛	38	7	Mullins pf	70	46	45	45	46
25⅛	9	2a	Murray Body	1600	14⅛	13⅞	14	14⅛
49⅛	34	2	Myers Bros	200	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	..
			—N—					
58½	24	4	Nash Mot	2400	31	30⅛	30⅛	31
26⅛	6⅛	1½	Nat Acme	300	8	8	8	8⅛
20	4	..	Nat Bellas H	3400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
93	68⅝	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	800	79⅝	78⅛	78⅛	80
83½	28⅝	3¶	Nat Cash R	1900	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33
62	38⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy	3800	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44⅝
24⅛	7	1	Nat Dept Sto	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
39½	21½	2	Nat Distil	100	24	24	24	24⅛
33⅛	17⅛	2	Nat Enam	200	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
189⅛	115	5¶	Nat Lead	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	122½
58⅛	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	2100	37⅛	36⅛	37	37½
1½	⅛	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	100	49	49	49	49½
116	106⅛	7	Nat Sup pf	70	109	109	109	108⅛
41⅞	14½	1	Nat Tea	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
32⅞	9⅛	1	Nev Cons		12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅞
129	116	7	New OT&M	40	118	116	117	..
58	14	..	Newton Steel	100	20	20	20	20
47	28⅛	3.60	NY Air Br	100	30	30	30	29⅛
192⅞	127⅛	8	NY Central	1300	137	133⅛	135⅛	137
324	155⅛	5	NY&Harlem	140	187	179	84	..
32	13⅛	1.20	N Y Invest	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
128⅛	76⅛	6	NY NH&H	300	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	90⅛
135⅛	112	7	NYNH&H pf	100	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
17⅛	5	1	NY Ont&W	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
265	195⅛	1	Norf & West	400	212⅛	212	212	212
132⅞	59⅛	10a	No Am	4600	74⅛	73	74⅛	74⅛
105⅛	100⅜	6	No Am Ed pf	200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
15⅞	5⅛	..	No Am Aviat	3800	7	6⅞	7	7
97	50⅛	5	No Pac	800	57	56	56	56⅞
			—O—					
32	16⅛	2	Ohio Oil	2000	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅝
34⅞	3⅛	..	Oliver Farm	800	4	3⅞	4	4
90⅞	19⅞	6	Oliver ppf	100	21	21	21	20⅞
46⅛	5⅛	..	Oliver cv pf	200	6	6	6	5⅛
8⅝	2⅞	..	Omnibus	2000	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
85	65	8	Omnibus pf	200	70	69⅞	70	67½
80⅞	48⅛	2½	Otis Elev	1300	58⅛	58	58⅛	58⅛
38⅛	13	2½	Otis Steel	400	15	15	15	15
			—P—					
74⅞	44⅛	2	Pac Gas	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50⅛
107⅞	55⅝	3	Pac Lightin	100	61	61	61	61½
178	123⅞	7	Pac Tel&Tel	10	125½	125½	125½	125½
23⅞	7⅛	1	Packard M	4000	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
77⅛	40½	4	Paramount	6500	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
26⅞	3½	.60	Parmalee Tr	100	5	5	5	5
9	2⅞	..	Pathe Ex	1200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
19⅞	5	..	Pathe Ex A	800	7⅛	7	7	7
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	600	40	39⅞	40	40⅛
80	30	3	J C Penney	1000	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
86⅞	55⅞	4	Penn RR	3000	63⅞	61⅞	61⅞	64
325	193	8	Peoples Gas	200	233	233	2233	234
27⅛	10	1.50	Petroleum	1200	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
44⅞	20⅛	3	Phelps Dodge	900	28	27	27	26⅞
25⅞	9⅛	..	Phila Read	500	12⅛	12	12	12
44⅞	16⅞	2¶	Phillips Pet	1200	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
7⅞	2⅛	..	Pierce Pet	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
37⅜	27	2¶	Pillsbury	100	30	30	30	30⅛
50⅞	37½	3.14	Pirelli Co	400	39⅛	39	39	..
78½	23	..	Pitts Coal	100	25½	25½	25½	25¾
103	92⅞	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	92½	92½	92½	..
24⅞	9⅞	..	Pitts United	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
109½	86	..	Pitts Un pf	80	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
103	54	7	Post Tel pf	100	50	50	50	50
34⅞	16	2	Poore & Co B	300	18¼	18	18¼	17⅞
54	18½	2¶	Prairie O&G	500	19½	19	19⅝	19½
60	24⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	1000	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅜
16⅝	3¼	..	Press Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
76½	34	7	Press St pf	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
123⅞	66	3.40	Pub Serv	3400	77⅞	76¼	76¼	77⅝
100	91⅛	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	96	96	96	96
158	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	149	149	149	..
89⅞	54⅛	4	Pullman	600	62	61	61	62
8½	1	..	Punt Sug	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
27⅛	10⅛	1.50	Pure Oil	1200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅝
114¼	93½	8	Pure Oil pf	50	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞	102
88⅞	46⅞	4	Purity Bk	1500	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49½
			—R—					
69⅝	12Z	..	Radio	2500	18	17¼	17⅞	18¼
85	40	5	Radi pf B	200	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49
50	17½	..	Radio-Keith	18700	23⅞	22⅝	23	23
58⅞	17⅞	2.60	Raybestos	500	23½	22	23⅛	23¼
64⅞	30⅛	5	Real Silk H	100	35	35	35	34⅞
46⅛	14⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	4500	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
79½	15⅛	..	Repub Stl	3200	20	19½	19½	20
95⅛	38	6	Repub Stl pf	1000	49⅞	48⅛	49⅞	48⅞
34⅞	13	2	Rey McTal	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
7⅛	2	..	Reynolds S	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28⅞	5⅞	2	Richfield Oil	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛
25⅞	7	..	Rio Grande O	900	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞
48⅞	20	2.20	Rossia Ins	1000	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
56½	38⅞	3.21	Royal Dutch	1200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	39⅞
			—S—					
122⅞	44⅛	5	Safeway S	2100	55⅞	54½	54½	54⅞
99⅞	87	6	Safew S 6%	10	93½	93½	93½	..
57⅞	25⅛	2	St Joseph	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29½
118⅞	63⅛	8	StL&SF	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67
101	70	6	StL & SF pf	100	76	76	76	77
12½	1	..	Seabd AL	900	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
28	12½	..	Seabd AL pf	600	2⅞	2½	2½	..
100⅝	45	2½	Sears Roe	2000	55⅞	54	55⅞	53⅞
23	3⅞	..	Sec Nat Inv	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
82⅞	46	5	Sec Nat pf	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	51
3½	1⅝	..	Seneca Cop	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
13⅛	3⅞	..	Servel	900	5	4⅛	4⅛	4
32⅞	10⅛	..	Sharon	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
52	20⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1200	27⅛	26	26⅛	26¼
25⅞	7⅛	..	Shell Union	1500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
106¼	69	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68
35	4⅝	..	Shubert Th	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
94⅞	11	..	Simmons	1900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19⅞
37	7	1.60	Simms Pet	500	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅞
32	11⅞	2¶	Sinclair	1200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
42	10⅛	2	Skelly Oil	1500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	15
118	95⅛	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98
72	43⅞	2	So Calif Ed	800	49⅞	49	49	49
127	96⅛	6	So Pacific	600	106⅛	104½	104½	107
30⅛	11⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	1200	18	16⅞	17⅞	17
136⅞	62	8	So Railway	1500	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68⅞
101	84½	5	So Ry pf	200	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	..
30⅛	9⅛	1	Sparks With	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
36⅛	8⅛	..	Spicer Co	200	11	11	11	11
52	6⅛	..	Spiegel May	600	11	9⅞	11	9⅞
29⅛	14⅛	1.50	Sta Brands	3000	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
129⅛	63	3.50	Sta Gas	1900	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70½
15⅛	1⅛	..	Sta Inv	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
75	49⅛	2.50¶	Sta Oil Cal	1500	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
49	19⅛	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	20	20	20	19⅞
84⅞	49	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	4500	55	54⅛	54⅛	55
40⅞	25	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2500	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
47⅞	20	2¶	Starret Co	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
20⅛	3⅞	..	Sterling	1000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
48	30⅛	3	Sterl cv pf	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
47	15⅞	2	St-Warner	1500	21⅞	21	21	21
113⅞	43⅞	4	Stone & Web	2500	54⅞	53	53⅞	55
47⅞	18⅞	3	Studebaker	2200	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
1⅞	⅜	..	Sub Boat	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
70	49⅞	1¶	Sun Oil	100	53	53	53	53
9⅞	1⅛	..	Super Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45⅛	30	2½	Superheater	100	33	33	33	32⅛
			—T—					
26¼	15⅞	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17
17	8⅛	1	Tenn Cop	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
60⅛	35	3	Tex Corp	2900	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	38⅞
67⅞	47⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	500	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
145	105	5	Tex & Pac	1700	108	105⅞	106	106
14⅛	5⅛	..	Tex & P Coal	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
32⅞	10⅞	..	Tex & P LT	600	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
35	3⅞	..	Thermoid	200	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞
32	22⅞	2.40	The Fair	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
48⅞	22	2	Third Nat Inv	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
47⅛	27	3	Thompson	100	28	28	28	28⅛
18⅞	4⅛	..	Thom Star	500	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
49⅞	29	3.50	Thom Star pf	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
17⅞	8	.60	Tidewat As	900	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
89⅞	69⅞	6	Tidewat A pf	100	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
89⅞	42⅛	3	Timken	400	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49⅛
25⅞	14⅞	1	Transamer	18800	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
20⅞	8⅛	..	Tri-Cont	700	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
28⅞	6⅛	1	Trans & W	100	9	9	9	9
98⅛	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	2500	94⅛	94	94⅛	94⅛
27⅛	20⅛	1.20¶	Truscon S	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
79	48⅛	7	Twin C pf	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	49
			—U—					
24	14⅛	1.60	Ulen & Co	300	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
138	61	5	Underwood	400	70	69	70	68⅞
106⅞	54	2.60	Un Carbide	8600	63⅛	62	62⅛	63⅛
242⅞	173⅛	10	Un Pacific	600	194⅛	192	192	194
38⅞	24	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
99	25⅛	..	Un Air T	13000	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30⅞
77⅞	51⅛	3	Unt Air T pf	100	54	54	54	..
84	21⅛	2	Ult Carbon	200	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	30⅛
52	15⅞	.50	Unit Corp	22800	20⅛	19⅞	20	20⅛
53⅛	45⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	400	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
19⅛	3⅛	..	Uni El Coal	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
105	64	4	Uni Fruit	400	67	66⅞	66⅞	68⅞
49⅞	25	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	5300	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
32⅞	7⅛	..	US&ForSec	200	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
103	25⅛	3	U S Freight	300	28⅞	28	28⅞	27
139⅛	56⅞	6¶	US Ind Alco	300	68	67⅛	67⅛	68
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	1300	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
21	18⅛	1.20	US P&F pf	100	18	18	18	18
75⅛	32	3	US Realty	800	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	37⅞
35	11	..	US Rubber	2200	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
63⅛	21	..	US Rub 1pf	300	29⅛	29	29⅛	31⅛
38⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	400	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
198⅞	138	7	US Steel	14100	148⅞	147	147⅛	148⅞
78	30	8	Univ Pict pf	50	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
9	3⅛	..	Univ Pipe	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
48⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	800	25⅛	25	25	25⅛
			—V—					
7⅛	⅛	..	Vadsco	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
143⅛	44⅞	3	Vanadium	14900	57⅞	56½	57⅛	57⅞
8⅞	2⅛	..	Va-C Chem	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
156	41⅛	4	Vulcan	100	52⅛	52	52	52½
			—W—					
67⅞	14⅞	..	Wabash	3000	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
89⅛	42	5	Wabash pf A	300	45	45	45	45
21⅞	23⅛	1.50	Waldorf	200	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
43⅛	15⅞	2	Walworth	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
84	11	..	Ward Bk A	10	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	19⅛
15⅞	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
80⅛	13⅞	..	Warner Br A	9300	20	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞
27	6	..	Warner Quin	500	6⅞	6	6	6
63⅞	27⅛	3	Warren Br	200	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	34⅛
43⅞	23⅛	2	Warren F&P	300	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
111⅛	104⅛	6	W Pen P 6%	80	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	..
24⅞	4⅛	..	Wn Dairy B	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	8
30	10⅛	..	Wn Md	3300	16	14⅞	14⅞	15⅞
38	11⅛	..	Wn Md 2pf	100	15	15	15	15⅞
30⅛	9⅛	..	Wn Pac	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
53⅛	26	..	Wn Pac pf	1400	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	30
219⅞	131½	8	Wn Union	1100	146⅛	142	146⅛	146
52	31⅛	2	Westg A B	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
201⅛	94⅛	5	Westg Elec	12300	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	106
59⅞	25	..	Westvaco	100	27	27	27	..
21	1⅛	..	Wextark Rad	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
43	26	2	White Mot	100	27⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
13⅞	3	..	Whi Sew M	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21	9	..	Wilcox Oil	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
11	3⅞	..	Willys-Over	1800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
13	4⅛	..	Wilson A	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
72⅞	51⅛	2.40	Woolworth	2900	61⅛	59⅞	59⅞	61
169	87⅛	..	Wor Pump	3100	88⅛	85	85	87
81	66	4	Wrigley	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
			—Y—					
32⅞	8⅛	..	Yel Truck	7600	12⅛	11⅞	12	12⅛
105	63	..	Yel Truck pf	50	63	63	63	..
47	19	3	Young S&W	400	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
			—Z—					
16⅞	2⅛	..	Zenith Radio	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

BIG AID TO STEEL TRADE

Improvement in Pipemaking Division Encourages Future Business

The pipemaking division of the steel industry promises a demand for 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of steel pipe in the next three to five years as a result of its contribution of better pipe for transmission of oil, natural gas and gasoline over distances far greater than formerly deemed possible, according to Arthur G. McKee & Co., Cleveland engineers.

Until 1927 a line for transmission of gas more than 250 miles was considered an engineering phenomenon, while at present lines up to 1200 miles are under construction. This has been made possible by the development of electrically welded steel pipe and seamless pipe which will withstand high pressures and which have largely replaced screwed lapweld pipe.

Four electrical welding processes have been developed including the arc weld of the A. O. Smith Corporation, electric resistance weld of the Republic Steel Corporation, induction weld of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and arc weld of the National Tube Company.

Annual capacity of the Smith Corporation is estimated at 1,500,000 tons while the other two producers are still developing their production units. The value of the new electric welded pipe lies in greater strength for the same weight and absence of weld weakness, longer lengths and consequent cheaper laying costs.

The present potential pipemaking capacity in the United States is nearly 8,000,000 tons divided as follows: lapweld, 2,900,000 tons; buttweld 932,000 tons; seamless, 1,735,000 tons; electric weld, 2,200,000 tons. Electrically welded pipe has moved from practically nothing to second place in the last three years. In that time lapweld pipe has not increased its production.

Electrically welded pipe 16 inches in diameter, to withstand 880 pounds a square inch pressure, weighs 157 tons a mile less than lapweld, a saving of about $11,000 a mile for cost of pipe and $2000 a mile for freight charges.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov21	Last Nov20
200	Am Equities	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Art Metal Wks	5	5	5	..
400	As Tel Util	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
1050	Bastian-Bless	25	23½	25	24¼
100	Burnham Trad	2½	2½	2½	3
250	Butler Bros	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
300	Ceco Mfg	3¼	3	3¼	3½
150	Cent Pub Serv A	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
300	Cent&SW Util	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½
14000	Chicago Corp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
2350	Chi Corp pf	40¼	39⅞	40¼	40⅜
250	Chi-Inves	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
100	Com Edison	250	248½	250	250¼
100	Consumers Co	1½	1½	1½	..
17200	Cont Chgo	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8½
4700	Cord Corp	5½	5	5½	5½
1700	El House Ut	29	28	29	28½
50	Grt Lakes Air	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
50	Inland Util	8	8	8	8⅝
20200	Insull Ut Inv	44	42½	43¾	43¼
100	Kalamazoo Stv	30⅞	30	30	31
100	Kellogg Switch	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
1500	Libby McNeil	13	13	13	12
200	Lion Oil	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
100	Manh Dearbon	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
150	Mer & Mfg A	20⅝	20	20⅝	20½
21880	Mid Utilities	21½	20⅝	21½	20⅞
100	Mid Ut pf	98	98	98	..
300	Mo Kan Pipe	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8½
250	Nat Sec Inv	7½	7½	7½	7¼
200	No Am Car	33	33	33	..
200	NA Lt&Pw	61½	61	61½	61½
200	Ross Gear	22¼	22	22¼	21
150	Sangamo Elec	29½	28½	29	28½
1500	Seab Ut Sh	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4
100	Stand Dredge	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8
600	St Dredge cv pf	16½	15¾	16½	17
350	Swift & Co	29½	29¼	29⅜	29⅛
1400	Swift Int'l	33	32⅛	33	32
400	U S Gypsum	42	41½	42	41½
3600	U S Radio	19½	18	19½	18
200	Utah Radio	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Util & Ind	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
100	Vortex Mfg	19	19	19	..
100	Vortex Mfg A	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Wahl Co	3	3	3	3

Total sales 180,200.

Public Utility Earnings

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1930	1929
*Oct profit aft chgs	$57,384	$105,444
*Twelve mos' profat ch	745,252	741,225
*Twelve mos' prof af ch	745,252	741,225

*Before depreciation and federal taxes.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$2,638,658	$2,795,835
Net aft tax	1,490,633	1,407,231
Twelve mos' gross	32,662,143	33,320,037
*Net income	11,943,501	11,771,605
Surp aft pf div	8,089,751	8,042,265

*After taxes, charges and depreciation.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$1,658,401	$1,622,026
Net aft tax	982,561	931,553
Twelve mos' gross	18,009,272	18,341,705
*Net income	5,478,256	6,208,579
Surp aft pr div	3,505,322	4,327,590

*After taxes, fixed charges and depreciation.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$1,200,880	$1,263,525
Net aft tax	518,534	591,454
Twelve mos' gross	15,163,511	14,369,892
Net aft tax	7,280,070	6,984,285
*Net income	3,833,377	3,726,232
Surp aft pf div	2,454,837	2,389,679

*After fixed charges and depreciation.

OKLAHOMA GAS FRANCHISE

NEW YORK—The franchise of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company, has been renewed by the Oklahoma City voters for 25 years.

OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Ohio Bell Telephone Company has called all outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock by Jan. 1 at $105. The retirement will require $28,219,700. No new financing is contemplated.

CUBAN SUGAR CARRYOVER

HAVANA—The sugar committee voted to attach all sugar now in Cuba to complete the 1,500,000 tons to be withdrawn. Up to the present 1,100,000 tons have been delivered voluntarily.

GOOD REPORT FROM NORTH AMERICAN CO.

Balance for Common Gains in 12 Months to Sept. 30—Depreciation Reserve High

North American Company's balance for its common shares showed an increase of 3.76 per cent for the year ended Sept. 30, as compared with the corresponding 1929 period. At $27,965,310 it was 35 per cent better than in the 1928 period. This is after a liberal allowance for depreciation reserve, amounting to approximately 10.5 per cent of gross earnings.

Earnings were equal to $4.81 a share on the average 5,817,477 shares outstanding during the period, compared with $5.17 a share on 5,213,684 shares in the previous year.

As a matter of fact, the reserves made for depreciation during this period are the highest for some time, being actually 10.59 per cent of gross earnings. Through such a conservative policy in treating this account, the North American management builds up a substantial cushion behind earnings for the common stock.

If the depreciation account were treated on a basis more near the average for the industry, common share earnings would be increased by an amount which would add nearly $1 to the per share results.

Less Favorable Conditions

The results for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, were approximately $1,000,000 under those for the 12 months ended June 30, but with that exception were the highest recorded to date.

In common with the industry generally, operations of the North American System have been affected somewhat by the generally unfavorable business conditions during the last 18 months, and were it not for that temporary retardation in the trend, it is likely that not only would the balance of earnings available for the common shares be at record figures, but also the per share results as well.

Although in recent weeks the output trend of individual subsidiaries has been at a rate lower than last year, for the year to date electric output of the system is practically the same as for the corresponding 1929 period which recorded some of the greatest output gains in the history of the industry.

Sale of Western Power

Abnormally dry weather conditions have had an adverse influence on the electric output of the system.

The statement for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 gives effect to the sale of the Western Power properties to Pacific Gas & Electric for 1,820,000 shares of that company's common stock.

Earnings of the Western Power properties were excluded for 110 days, and as a result gross was lower at $140,296,108 by slightly more than $5,000,000 from gross for the corresponding 1929 period. Actually, however, earnings showed a gain since if the gross earnings of the Western properties were eliminated from the earnings for both the 1930 and 1929 periods, gross of the present subsidiaries of the North American System would have shown an increase of $1,201,110 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30.

Pacific Gas Income

The income which North American Company derives from its holdings of Pacific Gas & Electric Company common stock is treated by the company as other income, and contributed the major portion of the increase of $1,341,906 in that item for the period under discussion.

At the present $2 annual dividend on Pacific Gas & Electric Company common, North American Company's large holdings bring in approximately $10,000 daily, with a yearly total of $3,640,000.

While gross earnings of the North American System will be affected downward by about $23,000,000 through the transfer of the California properties, there will be no such proportionate loss in the balance for preferred and common dividends, because the amount actually available for dividends for North American Company from these properties will be more than offset by dividends received on the Pacific Gas stock received therefor.

In addition to being the largest individual holder of Pacific Gas & Electric Company common, North American Company also is substantially interested in Detroit Edison Company and North American Light & Power Company.

FOUNDATION COMPANY

Foundation Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, net loss of $50,441, after expenses, etc., compared with profit of $93,901 before federal taxes a year before. Profit before federal taxes for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $60,688, contrasting with net loss of $89,083 in the preceding quarter and profit before federal taxes of $21,180 in third quarter of 1929.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

NEW YORK—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Nov. 15 was 1,718,137,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,731,298,000 in the previous week, 1,810,010,000 in the like week in 1929 and 1,706,000,000 in 1928, according to the National Electric Light Association.

KANSAS CITY CARFARE INCREASES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Public Service Commission granted the Kansas City Public Service Company permission to increase the street car fares from 35 to 40 cents for weekly tickets. The single fare of 10 cents remains the same.

MANUFACTURERS OUTPUT RECORD

Gain of 9.1 Per Cent in 1929 Over Last Preceding Census Year, 1927

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American manufacturers produced more in 1929 than in any previous year in history, according to the Department of Commerce.

In 1849 the first year that a census of manufactures was taken, producers in the United States made goods that totaled more than $1,000,000,000. Last year their products were valued at $68,000,000,000. The 1929 figures exceed by 9.1 per cent the corresponding total of $62,718,347,289 for 1927, the last preceding census year.

Final tabulations for 1929 set forth in the Commerce Department yearbook show percentage increases by key industries over estimates for 1928 as follows: Automobiles 23 per cent; iron ore, 19 per cent; gasoline, 15 per cent; plate glass, 15 per cent; coke, 13 per cent; pig iron, 12 per cent; crude petroleum, 11½ per cent; electric current, 11 per cent; copper, 10 per cent; wool goods, 9 per cent; steel ingots, 9 per cent; raw silk, 8½ per cent, and raw cotton, 7½ per cent.

"The expansion of industry and commerce during the first half year of 1929 was followed by a considerable recession at the end of the year—a recession which was largely a result of the collapse of our security market. The year as a whole, however, was featured by new high records for almost every index of financial growth," the yearbook summary concluded.

In the 10 years from 1919 to 1929 the census showed that the value of manufactured products had increased 10.3 per cent; that the number of wage earners had decreased 5 per cent; that wages increased 7.7 per cent. Because of the substantial decline in wholesale prices between 1919 and 1929, the rate of increase in value of products does not reflect the true increase in production during the 10-year period, however, it is pointed out.

The figure for value of products includes a large but indeterminable amount of duplication resulting from the use of the products of some industries as materials by others, the department also points out. For example, manufacturers of motor vehicle tires report the total value of such tires made, including the value of those sold to motor vehicle manufacturers for installation on new vehicles, and these manufacturers in turn report the total value of vehicles manufactured, including the value of the tires.

Simultaneously with the publication of the Commerce Department's figures for 1929 comes a survey of the Magazine of Wall Street, showing that industrial dividends paid during the first 10 months of 1930 aggregated 46 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1929.

"Ten months of poor business during 1930 has been a time during which aggregate dividend disbursements were larger than last year, which was supposedly a period of widespread prosperity," says the report of Lester M. Millbrook, a widely recognized statistician. While his figures seem to present a "curious and contradictory situation," he declares that nevertheless "such was the fact."

"Not only did the dividend total for the first 10 months' period of 1930 represent an increase of 46 per cent, compared to the corresponding period of 1929, but each individual month of the present year showed an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year," he says.

TRANSAMERICA FORMS INVESTMENT CONCERN

Transamerica Corporation announces the creation of Bankamerica Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, to take over the investment banking business of America Investment Company and National Bankitaly Company, former investment banking subsidiaries of the Bank of America of California and the Bank of Italy.

The two banks last named are being merged on Nov. 1, and will begin operations on Nov. 3 as the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association which, with an affiliated bank of the same name under state charter, will have 438 branches in 239 cities and resources exceeding $1,250,000,000.

RUSSIAN WHEAT ON WAY TO ENGLAND

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Telegraph said today that a shipment of 800,000 quarters (about 6,400,000 bushels) of wheat is on the way to England from Soviet Russia, following a shipment of 1,000,000 quarters last week.

Other cargoes of Russian wheat will be started for England before the winter sets in, the newspaper said.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MARKET

Moderate gains in sales volume and steadying demand for electrical equipment and apparatus characterized trading activity in the principal market centers of the country during the past week, Electrical World reports. With railway business holding at satisfactory levels in the East, and textile and paper mills in New England beginning to bestir themselves, the review says, the equipment market has taken on a distinctly better tone.

UNGERLEIDER-HARDY & CO.

NEW YORK—On Nov. 24 the marginal commission business of Hardy & Co. will be acquired by Samuel Ungerleider & Co.

Home Building and Loan Co.
16 and 18 Laura Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
ASSETS $2,786,293.11
Each quarter since organization in 1921 this Company has earned and paid dividends at the yearly rate of not less than
7%
Full Information on Request

Our November Investment Review
summarizes the Stock and Bond Markets and analyzes the following stocks:
Borden
Grand Union
New York Central
A copy will be sent on request
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888
60 Congress Street
BOSTON
NEW YORK · BOSTON · CHICAGO · CLEVELAND · DETROIT · PROVIDENCE · PORTLAND, ME. · PITTSBURGH
Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Detroit Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange.

HOLLAND
HELDRING AND PIERSON
(Original firm established 1873)
2 KORTE VIJVERBERG
THE HAGUE
BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR
(Original firm established 1900)
444 Heerengracht
Amsterdam C.
All Banking Business

BANK BY MAIL
START AN ACCOUNT IN OUR
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
5% Last Dividend at the Rate of 5%
Interest begins the first day of each month.
Checking Accounts—Safe Deposit Boxes
Medford Trust Company
MEDFORD SQUARE
MEDFORD, MASS.
Three Branches
West Medford Stevens Sq. Magoun Sq.

OBrion Russell & Co
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street . . . . Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway . . . . New York
Barclay 5840

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.78	10.85	10.75	10.75	10.77
January	10.93	11.00	10.93	10.98	10.93
March	11.20	11.30	11.20	11.23	11.19
May	11.46	11.57	11.46	11.51	11.45
July	11.63	11.74	11.63	11.67	11.63
October	11.83	11.93	11.83	11.86	11.83

Spots 10.85, unchanged. Tone at close, quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	10.84	10.91	10.81	10.90	10.82
January	10.98	11.04	10.97	11.04	10.96
March	11.23	11.34	11.23	11.31	11.22
May	11.47	11.59	11.47	11.57	11.46
July	11.68	11.78	11.68	11.77	11.66
October	11.86	11.93	11.85	11.88	11.84

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.74	5.75	5.73	5.75	5.73
January	5.82	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.81
March	5.95	5.96	5.94	5.96	5.94
May	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.09	6.07
July	6.19	6.19	6.18	6.19	6.17
October	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.27

Spots 5.86 down 12 points. Tone at close easy. Sales 3000; (American) 1400.

CITIES SERVICE

October and 12 months' earnings of Cities Service Company compare as follows:

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$4,664,616	$3,997,508
Net aft int, etc	3,377,201	3,254,748
Surp aft pf divs*	2,763,738	2,686,781
12 mos' gross	60,933,164	41,768,802
Net aft int, etc	50,240,655	33,727,848
Surp aft pf divs*	42,870,028	26,941,426

*Available for common dividends and reserves.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION

Federal Light & Traction Company, excluding New Brunswick Power Company, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, reports net of $1,739,083 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent, after dividend requirements on the $6 preferred, to $3.14 a share (par $15) on 475,227 common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

OIL CURTAILMENT

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has restored the former curtailment program, which provided for reduction of 50 per cent in the Bradford-Allegany field and 30 per cent in all other sections of the Pennsylvania crude area, including West Virginia and eastern Ohio. Curtailment plans, modified in September in anticipation of greater demand for crude oil, did not materialize.

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX BUDGET

NEW YORK—The budget of Paramount Publix Corporation for 1931 is to be as large as the $25,000,000 spent in 1930 with more advertising and more work, Adolph Zukor, president, states.

OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended Nov. 15 was 2,360,924 barrels, a decrease of 6907 from the previous week, according to Oil & Gas Journal.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trend in United States Is Mixed—Better Feeling in Australia

The business trend in the United States has been mixed this week. Warm weather has retarded retail selling, but gains in the stock and wheat markets have had the effect of offsetting slower trade and slightly lower industrial operations.

The improvement in financial markets has aided sentiment perceptibly, and the encouraging factors in the business situation are becoming more prominent.

Among encouraging reports of the last week is that regarding the textile industry. For four months, it is reported, sales of textiles have been greater than production. Unfilled orders now in the hands of textile manufacturers are said to be the largest, in terms of number of weeks' output, in the last 13 months.

From the automotive industry also some encouraging reports have been received.

The upswing in copper price from 9½ cents a pound to 12 cents appears to have been premature. To it is attributed the sudden falling off in demand which has been noticed this week.

Commerce Department reports show small changes in business conditions between the weeks ended Nov. 8 and Nov. 15. In the latter period bank debits outside New York City declined somewhat as compared with the week ended Nov. 8.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,882,742,000, a decrease of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, and a decline of 42.7 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of 1929.

Carloadings in the latest reported week showed a decline, compared with the preceding week. This trend in loadings, however, is seasonal.

Reports From Other Countries

Argentine business continues dull, according to Commerce Department reports. Brazilian business also remains quiet. The copper market in Chile has shown improvement, due to the better understanding between world producers of the metal. Business generally, however, shows little change.

Sweden appears to be in much better economic condition than some other nations of Europe. Production of iron ore and pulpwood has been showing gains.

A better tone to sentiment is perceptible in reports from Australia. Sydney wool sales are reported to have brought out better selections, with prices on fine grades improving. The Prime Minister's reassurance that the Government will meet all its obligations as they fall due has resulted in a better feeling in business circles.

Leading Stock Markets

Further progress was made by the New York stock market this week. After a period of selling on Monday, the market resumed its advance for two days. Some holders evidently took the opportunity to lighten their lines just after midweek, but this liquidation was easily absorbed and the market again forged ahead. This is the second week of definite improvement in stock prices. This week's report on brokers' loans showed a further decline of $50,000,000 to a new low record.

The London stock market opened the week with a quiet session. Prices, however, reflected increasing confidence. Reports from Wall Street resulted in some selling Tuesday, but the market regained its balance about midweek and moved ahead. Late dealings were only moderate in volume but international issues were in demand.

Unfavorable news from Wall Street Tuesday checked an advance in stock prices on the Paris Bourse, as it did in the London market. The Paris market had started the week with a good tone but from Tuesday on moved downward.

Prices on the Berlin Boerse were irregular early this week. Later dealings brought out weakness, however, and a sharp decline developed toward the close of the period.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUSINESS MODERATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Semi-fine goods outsold printcloth styles during this week which saw only moderate business in the local cloth market.

Sateens were the best sellers in semi-fines. The 4:37s were bought in some volume at 7¾ cents and the 54-inch styles brought full prices. Demand continues fair for pongees, with some business being done in the carded, coarser numbers at 46 cents a pound, and in the semi-fines at 55 cents.

Today's quotations on standard goods here are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5½c; 31½-in., 48x48, 3⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4⅜c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 22	Last Nov. 21
150	Am & Cont	20	19	20	20
220	Am Pound	6	5¾	6	5¾
120	Am T&T	192	190	190	190
40	Amoskeag	9	9	9	8½
400	Andes Pet	.20	.20	.20	..
300	Aris Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	Bos El	73	73	73	74
10	Bos El 2 pf	89	89	89	..
10	Bos & Alb	182½	182½	182½	182
6	B&M A sta	65	65	65	65
20	Bos Prop	20	20	20	20
38	East SS 1pf	96	96	96	95¼
145	E G&Fuel	20	20	20	20
116	E G&F pf	96	96	96	96
280	Economy	23	18½	23	..
30	Edison Elec	242	240½	240½	242
2670	Em Asso	21⅛	19⅞	20	..
62	First Nat S	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
25	Gen Capital	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
50	Isle Royale	6	6	6	..
70	Mass Util	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
25	Nash	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
73	NE Tel	138	138	138	138½
120	No Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
68	No NH	109	109	109	..
25	No Texas pf	.25	.25	.25	..
13	Old Colony	141	141	141	..
85	Pocahontas	16	16	16	16
100	Quincy Min	9½	9½	9½	9¾
35	St Mary Ld	9⅝	9½	9½	..
46	Stone & Web	54⅞	53⅞	54	54
100	Shawmut	14	13¾	14	14
300	Spencer Tr	27½	27½	27½	..
5	Swift Inter	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
8	Swift & Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29⅞
25	Torrington	47	47	47	47
55	Un Twist D	19	18½	18½	..
245	Uni Found	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
277	Uni Shoe	54⅝	54	54⅝	54⅝
30	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
10	US&El Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
20	Util Hyd	5	5	5	5
20	Westfield	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
	BONDS				
$2000	PC Poc 7s	114½	114½	114½	..

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	94	94
Alleghany 5s '44	85½	85½
Alleghany 5s rct	83¾	83¼
Alleghany 5s '49	85	85
Am Ice 5s '53	83½	83½
Am Metals 5½s	92¾	92¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	142½	142¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	106¼	106¼
Am T&T Tedb 5½s '43	108½	108½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102⅛	102⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90⅛	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	80½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92¼	92¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	122½	122
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	68	67½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅞	95½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95½	95½
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅝	101⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104¾	104¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rg 5s '48 B	106⅝	106⅝
Boston & Me 5s '55	99⅞	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¼	98¼
By Products 5½s C	103½	103
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101⅛	101⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¼	99
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	104½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	98⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Ches Sorp 5s '47 rcts	98½	98¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	69	69
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	90	90
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	42	42
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	102¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	35⅞	35¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	84⅞	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	90¼	90¼
Chi Railway 5s	74	74
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	95	93
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	93¼	93
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	91	91
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92⅝
Cin Term 4½s	102½	102¼
Clev U Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108⅝	108⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96½	96½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	88	88
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	33	33
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41½	41½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62½	62½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102¼	100⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	74¾	74¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	76	76
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅞	87⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96½	96½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	42	42
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95½	95
Goodrich 6s	70⅞	70¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101	101
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	90	89¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	75	75
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Great Northern 1st	96	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅞	97⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57¼	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅛	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96¼	96¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69½	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69½	69½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52	52
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74½	74½
Int Paper 6s '55	63½	63½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	92
Kendall 5½s ww	62½	62½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94¾	94¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93½	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	60¼	60¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89	89
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	107¼	107¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	105⅝	105⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	35	33½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88⅛	88⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	73
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52½	52½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99⅞	99⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
N O T & M 5s B '54	94⅛	94⅛
N O T & M 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102¼	102¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101	101
NY City 4½s '63	107	107
NY Dock 5s '38	82	82
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	41	41
NY Ry inc 6s '65	3	3
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	54½	54½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67⅝	67⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102½	102½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93¾	93¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅞	100⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Paramount Publix 5½s	85½	85½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95¼	95¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	52	52
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅝	98⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅝	100½
Penn RR 4s '43	98½	98½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92¾	92¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101½	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	86¼	86¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	106
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90½	90½
Richfield Oil 6s	74	74
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL G SF 4s A '50	85⅝	85½
StL & SF 4½s '78	83½	83½
StL & SF 5s B '50	99¼	98¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	95	95
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	108½	108¼
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	51	51
Seabd AL con 6s '45	24	24
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90½	90
Shell Nnion 5s '47	85¾	85
Shell Union 5s ct ww	86⅝	86⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	30	30
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	81¾	81¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	87⅞	87⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅞	94⅞
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97¾	97½
So Pacific col 5s '44	102½	102½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	83⅞	83⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅛	107⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	110½	110½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	114⅝	114¾
So Bell Tel 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	71	71
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅛	106
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91½	91½
Texas Corp 5s '44	100⅝	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅝	99⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	28
Tol St L & W 4s '50	92½	92½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	102	102
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	65	65
US Rubber 5s '47	71½	71½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¾	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	71	71
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80⅛	80⅛
Wabash 4½s '78	86⅝	86⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100½	100½
Wabash 5s D	94⅛	94⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	91¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96⅝	96⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	94½	94½
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	107⅛	107
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90⅛	90⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¼	102¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98½	98½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov22	Last Nov21
3½s '47	101.22	101.24	101.19	101.22	101.18
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.31	102.29	102.31	103.31
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.26	103.25	103.25	103.23
US 3⅜s '47	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.25	..
US 4¼s '52	113.12	113.12	113.12	113.12	113.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Antwerp 5s '58	100	100
Argentine 5½s '62	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	92⅝	92⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	92⅝	92½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93⅝	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	92⅞	92⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93⅛	93
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	93⅜	93⅜
Australia 5s '55	76⅝	76¾
Australia 5s '57	75⅛	75
Austria 7s ct '43	90⅛	90½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅝	104⅛
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98½	98½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	74⅝	74⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅛	111
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅛	108⅛
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	96	96
Berlin 6s '58	70	70
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71	70
Berlin Elec 6s	64	63⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	69	69
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	51½	50¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '47	73⅝	73
Bolivia (Rep) '69	49	48
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	70½	70
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	65⅝	65¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	65	65
Brazil (US) 8s '41	81¼	80
Bremen 7s '35	95	94½
Brisbane 5s '57	68	68
Brisbane 5s '58	68	68
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71⅝	71¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	75	73½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	73⅝	73⅝
Bulgaria 7s '67	70½	70
Bulgaria 7½s '68	77	76
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87⅞	87¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	88⅛	88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82½	82⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82¾	82½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	82½	82
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	94½	94
Chilean Loan 7s	85⅝	85¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66	66
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94⅝	94⅝
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	82	82
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80	79
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	53	52
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109⅝	109⅝
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅝	109⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅝	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97½	97¼
Finland 5½s '58	79½	79½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105¼	105
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅜
German 7s '49	100⅝	100¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	77	77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70¼	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	70⅝	70¼
Germ Cn Ag Bk 7s '50	83½	83⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	68¾	68
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	87⅞	87⅞
Greek 6s '68	85½	85⅛
Greek 7s '64	101	100⅛
Helsingofrs 6½s	84⅝	84½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	79½	79⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87	87
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅞	94¾
Janp (Con Pwr) 7s '44	92	92
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅝	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	92⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80¼	80¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93¾	93⅝
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	85	85
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86	86
Medellin 6½s '54	60	60
Mex 4s small A '04	9½	9½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¾	80
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85¼	85
New South Wales 5s '58	69	69
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96⅝	96⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90½	90⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	96¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103	103
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96	95⅝
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Peru 6s '60	45	43⅞
Peru 6s '61	45	44¼
Poland 8s '50	84⅛	84½
Prussia 6s	71	70½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Queensland (State) 6s '47	84⅞	84⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95	94
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97	96⅛
Rhine Westphalia '55 ct ww	78⅝	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89	89
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60½	60
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	82½	82½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	52⅞	52⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	65	65
Rome (City) 6½s '52	81	80½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅝	89⅝
Rumania 7s	77½	77½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	52	51
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	80½	80½
Saxon State 6½s '46	76	7
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80¾	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89⅞	89⅝
Siemens 6½s '51	92	92
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	60⅛	60
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91⅝	91⅝
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	105
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87	87⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	89⅜	89⅜
Tyrol 7½s '55	89⅜	89⅜
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅜
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	77	76¾
Uni Stl W 6½s '47 A	74¼	74¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	84	83¼
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84½
Veniz 7s	94	94
Warsaw 7s '58	58⅛	58
Westphalia El 6s '53	70	69⅞
Wurttemberg 7s '56	82⅞	82⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅝	96½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	35⅞c
Bar silver in London	16⅝d	16⅝d
Bar gold in London	85s 1¼d	85s 1¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$76,000,000	$888,000,000
Yea rago today	141,000,000	1,554,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	126,000,000
Year ago today	78,000,000	245,000,000
Exchgs for week	396,000,000	5,170,000,000
Bals for week	189,000,000	817,000,000
F. R. bank credit	38,377,699	108,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅛
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 15-32	$4.85 9-16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 10-32	4.85½	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅝	.0392¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394¾	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383	.2383	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1408⅝	.1408⅝	.1407
Checo'vakia—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674½	.2674	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4023	.4023	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749½	.1749½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅛	.0059⅛	.193
Spain—peseta	.1133	.1140	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683½	.2684	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1938	.1948½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3362½	.3162½	
Shaighai—tael	.3887½	.3887½	*
India—rupee	.3598	.3594	.3650
Japan—yen	.4960	.4962	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3423	.3418	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.1025	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1207	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.7937½	.7937½	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 5-32	1.00 5-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

NEW SIKORSKY CHAIRMAN

F. B. Rentschler has been elected chairman of the Sikorsky Aviation Corp., succeeding Arnold C. Dickinson, resigned.

Electric Power & Light Is Rapidly Expanding Utility

Now $500,000,000 Concern Operating in 10 States—Earnings Show Steady Rise—Controls Largest Natural Gas Company in United States

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 88

The deflation in utility securities has been somewhat more severe than that in other classes of stocks due to two factors: first, the extreme heights to which utilities were pushed in 1929 based on an exaggerated idea of price earnings ratios, and second, the fear engendered by knowledge that there was to be federal investigation of the power and light industry.

Regarding this deflation, it may be said that investment circles hold that a decline which has lopped off nearly 60 per cent of the average price of leading utility issues from their 1929 highs has more than corrected last year's illusory optimism and that no prospective legislation will take away from well-managed power, light, gas, water and telephone companies the right to earn a good return on their property values.

Among the public utility concerns, one which has justified its formation five years ago is the Electric Power & Light Corporation, an affiliate of the Electric Bond & Share Company, and one of the fastest growing organizations of its kind in the United States.

Organized to consolidate a number of electric traction and gas companies in the South and West, it has expanded considerably in property and earning power, its 1929 balance sheet revealing assets not far from $500,000,000, with gross earnings last year close to $60,000,000.

Operates in 10 States

Today the company serves some 870 communities located in the 10 states of Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Lousiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, with an estimated population of 3,510,000. Customers of subsidiaries which numbered 300,000 in 1924 increased to 536,940 as of Dec. 31, 1929, and to 605,424 as of June 30, 1930.

Up to the early part of this year the company derived about two-thirds of its revenues from electric operations, but the formation in March, 1930, of the United Gas Corporation over which Electric Power has obtained voting control, is likely to increase substantially the percentage of revenues from gas which for the 12 months ended March 31, 1930, stood at 13 per cent.

The obtaining of control over United Gas is a major step for Electric Power, as the former company is one of the country's giants in the gas industry, with assets of close to $300,000,000 and operating revenues of voting-controlled companies above $30,000,000.

The United Gas Corporation properties now form a unified system of companies supplying natural gas at retail and wholesale in 156 communities with a total population of 1,800,000, serving such important cities as New Orleans, and Shreveport, La., Houston, San Antonio, Beaumont, Austin, Wichita Falls and Port Arthur, Tex., Monterey, Mexico, and furnishing part of the needs of St. Louis, Mo., Birmingham and Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

Largest Natural Gas Concern

Sales by subsidiaries in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, approximated 178,000,000,000 cubic feet, the largest amount sold by a single organization in the United States. The construction program for this year, partially completed, involves about $20,000,000.

The properties of Electric Power & Light may be divided into two groups. Idaho Power Company and Utah Power & Light Company, which are interconnected, constitute the western section and form one of the largest electrical generating transmission and distributing groups in the West. In the South, the principal subsidiaries are Dallas Power & Light Company, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., Arkansas Power & Light Company, Louisiana Power & Light Company and Mississippi Power & Light Company. With the exception of Dallas Power, these companies are interconnected.

The services of subsidiaries include electric power and light, electric transportation (mostly the New Orleans street car system), gas, water and ice. Each type of service has shown excellent growth in the last five years, except that of transportation.

Kilowatt-hour output of electricity has risen from 1,552,338,400 in 1925 to 2,188,211,000 in 1929; gas sales from 2,880,996,000 cubic feet to over 91,000,000,000; number of water consumers from 16,089 to 24,649, while ice plant capacity has increased 661 tons daily from 258 tons.

Earning Power Rising

Electric Power & Light has made impressive gains in both gross and net earnings. That its efficiency is increasing is indicated by a steadily declining operating ratio of expenses to gross. In 1926 the operating ratio was 56.56 per cent; in 1927, 54.96; in 1928, 53.45; in 1929, 50.6 per cent. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, it stood at 50.5 per cent.

Gross rose from $44,614,878 in 1925 to $59,852,615 in the 1929 calendar year, while the net income of subsidiaries applicable to Electric Power & Light securities jumped from $3,921,020 in 1925 to $9,708,274. Thus gross rose 34 per cent, but net advanced 147 per cent in the four-year period. That earnings are increasing in 1930 is shown by the report for the year ended June 30, 1930, when gross totaled $63,649,342, an increase of 10.9 per cent over the preceding 12 months, while net of $9,709,395 compared with $9,242,693, or a gain of 5 per cent.

Earnings per share have risen as follows: in 1925, $1.01; 1926, $1.45; 1927, $2.09; 1928, $2.37; 1929, $2.98, and in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, $2.88. Thus, while net in the June 30, 1930, period was slightly larger than in the Dec. 31, 1929, period, share earnings were less because more preferred and common shares were outstanding.

The Capital Structure

Funded debt of Electric Power and subsidiaries consists of about $266,000,000 bonds and debentures, and capital includes 514,057 shares of $7 cumulative preferred stock, 185,000 shares of $6 cumulative preferred, 109,226 shares $7 second preferred, series A, 1,876,838 common shares and option warrants for the common equivalent to 672,402 shares.

The chief changes in the balance sheet as of June 30, 1930, as compared with three months previous were an increase of about $45,000,000 in investments to $149,345,997, a drop in cash of about $5,000,000 to $1,967,000, and an increase in loans and notes receivable from subsidiaries of about $3,300,000 to $19,979,282. On the liability side was the current item of $32,835,000 loans payable, incurred in acquiring control of United Gas Corporation, which involved a cash outlay of $36,000,000. This expenditure was partly taken care of by the recent sale of 100,000 shares of $6 preferred at 100½ and $15,000,000 5 per cent debentures.

The company inaugurated dividends on the common in 1928 at the rate of $1 a year, payable quarterly, a rate earned almost three times over. At a price of 47, the stock affords a yield of only 2.1 per cent. This low return reflects the company's strong position, its favorable record, its big potentialities in the natural gas business and its affiliation with Electric Bond & Share Company, which as of June 30, 1930, held 563,542 shares or about 30 per cent of shares outstanding.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Leading Breeze

Chicago has been hailed time and again as a city that never does anything by halves. And now comes the report that business sentiment is blowing fairweatherward in the Windy City. This blowing amounts only to a breeze at the moment. Nothing spectacular in the way of business gain is looked for in the immediate future. But people who know Chicago say a half-hearted breeze will never satisfy that city's ideas of activity.

Meet the Market Half Way

Considerable encouragement is being derived from the action of the stock market over the last two weeks. It now is felt the market has pulled itself out of the rut and is on the up grade. Brokers are careful to point out, however, that the upward climb will not be without setbacks. They advise that the time to buy stocks is on these setbacks. Wait for the reactions, they say, and don't reach to get hold of stocks that are rising. Of course, the experience of some people will appear to prove even such conservative advice as this to be wrong. But the chances are that the experience of most people who can keep away from the telephone when the market is going up will confirm the opinion of the brokers. Opportunity knocks on one's door at times. At other times one has to knock on opportunity's door—and wait a little while for an answer.

Words and Action

Actions speak louder than words, but when both are combined the message conveyed is likely to be impressive. And this is where the talking picture comes into the investment scene. An educational film has just been prepared by the Burton Holmes Studios, with the coöperation of the Administrative & Research Corporation. This film depicts in story the size, strength and broad scope of activity of 28 of America's leading corporations. In the scenario is shown the wisdom of broad diversification. By way of contrast with sound investment practice, the often discouraging results of speculating on market "tips" are depicted. This picture is believed to be the first of its kind ever produced. It will be placed at the disposal of a group of 800 investment houses.

Mellowed by Experience

Market conditions can't fool all the 1200 customers of one brokerage house all the time. But conditions seem to be fooling part of the 1200 clients of a certain New York house at the moment. One section of the opinion held by this group is bearish, the other is bullish. Both can't be right. The head of this brokerage firm finds the young element bearish, the older bullish. He says the difference between the older and the younger generation in the market is easy to explain. For the senior traders, the current period is just another readjustment out of which business will emerge to new heights. To the juniors it is the first such period they have ever witnessed, and they don't know what to expect. Some of them can't see how business will ever get back on its feet again. One of the older traders who has been in the market 30 years told his broker he felt just the same way in his first "panic."

C. W. M.

DIVIDENDS

American Maize Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Swift & Co. directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 1, 1931, to stock of record Dec. 10, 1930.

Clark Equipment Company declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. The dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 28.

Lord & Taylor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Scott Paper Company declared the usual semi-annual stock dividend of 2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly of 35 cents on the common, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Will & Baumer Candle declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Boston & Providence R.R. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.12½, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 30.

Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, placing the stock on a 40-cent annual basis, compared with $1 previously, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

F. G. Shattuck Company declared an extra dividend of 70 cents in addition to the regular quarterly of 25 cents, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 20.

BUYS 125 SERVICE STATIONS

Ohio Oil Co., a subsidiary of Marathon Oil, has acquired 125 Texas service stations through the purchase of three D products. Marathon also has acquired the Del Rio refinery and Eagle Distributing Co.

SUBSTANTIAL RECOVERY IN WHEAT MARKET

Stabilization Corporation Credited With Timely Buying Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wheat prices staged a substantial recovery, following the enormous purchases started a week ago by the Stabilization Corporation. This buying finally took the slack out of the market, and, with prices stabilized, there was more confidence on the part of the buyers.

December longs who were on the verge of a disastrous liquidating process found themselves able to unload without further losses, and, while the operations of the Farm Board agencies caused heavy losses to spreaders who had Winnipeg and other markets bought against sales at Chicago, the action of the board had a salutary effect, not only on the grain markets, but on securities and on business in general.

It is now felt the Farm Board equipped with money and also with the power, was about the only agency of the Government that could stem the tide of liquidation. Many grain men, while opposed to the creation of the Farm Board, and to its exercise of grain-operating functions, admitted that the action of the board was timely and probably checked an incipient panic.

Argentine rust is said by the Ministry of Agriculture of Argentine to have caused a crop shrinkage of 80,000,000 bushels, but the leading Argentine grain houses state this estimate is exaggerated. However, the rust talk and also the indications that Russian shipments will soon fall off to smaller proportions helped rally the markets abroad.

One definite step just reported is that taken by the United Farmers of Manitoba. This body has demanded legislation to permit a plebiscite before spring on a proposal to require all grain growers to join the Canadian grain pool. Other steps toward bringing about better conditions in the wheat market were held in abeyance. Wheat prices at Winnipeg, on Friday, however, advanced for the third successive day.

Officials of the Farm Board organizations stress the point that, with wheat prices stabilized, uers of wheat products should now have confidence in the market. As a matter of fact wheat price stabilization has already inspired heavy buying of flour, stocks of which are believed to be light.

The general opinion in the grain trade appeared to be that the markets in general were well liquidated and, with the Government agencies now having around 100,000,000 bushels cash wheat or futures bought with the intention of taking delivery on the future contracts, there would be little pressure on the domestic markets.

As soon as wheat began to firm, corn advanced sharply. The shortage in the crop gives the bulls a basis for active operations whenever the other markets show any strength and the corn becomes easily oversold. Cash corn continues firm relatively, and there is no evidence of any burdensome movement. Feeders continue to absorb a large part of current farm deliveries.

Oats and rye rallied moderately, following the lead of other grains.

EIGHTEEN BANKS CLOSE

Eighteen banks closed yesterday in widely separated sections of the South and lower middle West, according to the Associated Press. Statements from authoritative banking and commercial sources described the general economic and banking situation as sound. Heavy withdrawals caused by various rumors necessitated closings to conserve assets for depositors. Discussing the situation, Eugene R. Black, governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, estimated southern banks have resources of approximately $10,000,000,000, and said that "there should be confidence that fundamentally our banking situation is sound."

SELECTED INDUSTRIES, INC.

Directors of Selected Industries, Incorporated, have called upon holders of 75 per cent paid allotment certificates for payment on Dec. 31 next of the final $25 installment due on the purchase price of the allotment certificates. Income account of Selected Industries for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1930, shows total interest, dividends and profits $3,255,674; expenses and state taxes, $503,189; provision for federal taxes, $71,713; net income $2,680,772.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Electric output of Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended Nov. 15 was 60,711,373 k. w. h., an increase of .8 per cent over the like 1929 period. Gas output was .6 per cent higher than a year ago, and water gallonage 6.3 per cent.

CECO NET SALES GAIN

Net sales of the Ceco Manufacturing Company, makers of radio tubes, for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were $378,115, against $150,668 in the preceding quarter. October net sales were approximately $175,000.

PIG IRON BUYING BETTER

Pig iron buying in Chicago is reported showing a marked increase, with large buyers placing substantial tonnages for first quarter 1931 delivery.

CITIES SERVICE CO.

Common stockholders of Cities Service Co. on Nov. 15 totaled 416,934, an increase of 7,735 since Oct. 15 and 80,667 since Jan. 1 last.

The Kidder Peabody Trust Company
111 DEVONSHIRE STREET · BOSTON
(Next door to KIDDER, PEABODY & Co.)

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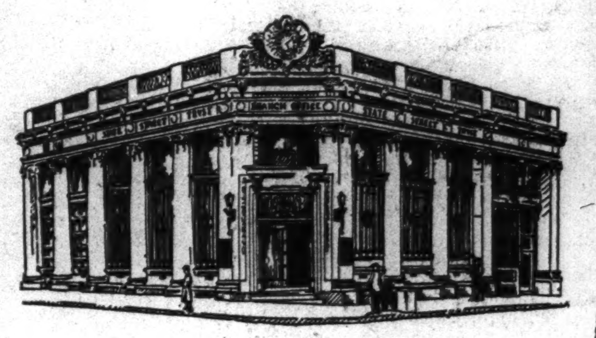

OUR MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE OFFICE

TWO BACK BAY BANKING OFFICES

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO we established our present office at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street, the pioneer bank in that section of the city. In 1916 we added our COPLEY SQUARE OFFICE at 581 Boylston Street, where we are also prepared to meet every banking need.

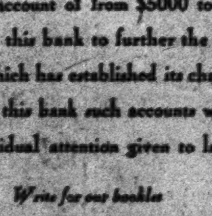
STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
CORNER STATE & CONGRESS STREETS

COPLEY SQ. OFFICE
581 Boylston St.

MASS. AVE. OFFICE
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. & Boylston St.

Member Federal Reserve System

State Street Trust Company



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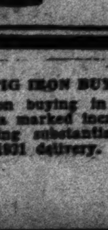
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TREASURY HOPES DEBT PAYMENTS WILL NOT CEASE

Ten-Year Record Must Be Broken, However, If Deficit Is to Be Avoided

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department does not believe that the current business depression warrants suspension of payments on the public debt, under the emergency clause of the Sinking Fund Act.

Behind the reluctance of the Treasury to support such a step is the belief that the country may be standing at the parting of the ways after a decade of rapid post-war debt reduction. A continuity of policy has been achieved under Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and the present situation—with Mr. Hoover's budget message now being written for presentation to Congress Dec. 3—will probably determine whether it will be carried further or abandoned, temporarily or permanently after 10 years.

Last year, all told, the national debt was reduced by $746,000,000, of which amount $554,000,000 was attributed to the Sinking Fund Act. This act requires that a certain amount shall be paid off on the national debt each year.

In the post-war years of American prosperity, under Mr. Mellon's program, the payment of the national debt has gone ahead much faster than required by law. The debt has been reduced, all told, from more than $26,000,000,000 in 1920, to something in excess of $16,000,000,000 in 1930—or about $1,000,000,000 a year for 10 years.

Now, the business depression makes it practically certain that funds must be found somewhere to meet the threatened deficit, so that the rate of debt reduction will be reduced, if not stopped altogether. High treasury officials now state that so far as the sinking fund goes, amounting to $554,000,000 last year, they do not think it should be interrupted. It is believed that such views would not be expressed at the Treasury without the approval of Mr. Hoover, who is accordingly expected to take the same attitude in his budget message to Congress.

The Treasury is required by law to retire approximately $400,000,000 of the debt this year, and to this amount Congress has already voted about $65,000,000, leaving a balance of about $335,000,000. Payments from European countries will total about $231,000,000. A good share of this sum must go, by law, to reducing the debt. This leaves the Administration with the alternative of continuing the Mellon debt payment policy unchecked and facing a probable deficit, or of reducing the rate of payment.

Music in Review

Vera Keane

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Vera Keane, contralto, made her Boston début, with Zula Doane Sanders assisting at the piano. Miss Keane offered the following program: Verdi, "O don fatale," from "Don Carlo," and "Stride la vampa!" from "Il Trovatore"; Tchaikovsky, Romance de Pauline from "La Pique Dame"; Ilgenfritz, "Ivresse de Salomé"; Massenet, "Pleurez! Pleurez, mes Yeux!" from "Le Cid"; Georges, "Hymne des Morts"; Dvořák, "Du bist, O Herr"; Schubert, "Die Allmacht"; Strauss, "Traum durch die Dämmerung"; Schumann, "Ich grolle nicht"; Glen, "Rude wind, cruel sea"; Chadwick, "O, let night speak of me"; Kursteiner, "Invocation to Eros"; Silberta, "Aylia, the dancer of Kashmir."

Miss Keane chose a conventional program for this, her first bow to a Jordan Hall audience, and although the songs selected were familiar, it became evident early in the evening that Miss Keane had chosen wisely, for she is a young singer, obviously willing to study and work, else at this point in her career she would not be singing operatic arias with fluency and ease. Her tones, for the most part, come freely and melodiously, except for a tendency on the top notes toward restriction, a tightening which hardens the quality of the tone and makes it somewhat out of keeping with the richness of the lower register. If Miss Keane so willed, this defect could be readily overcome, but of another and more serious defect one cannot be too optimistic—that of faulty intonation. Several remedies may be necessary before Miss Keane finally succeeds in overcoming this fault. It will be worth her while, however, to set about solving this problem, for she has a voice which ought to carry her far, if she will but make it a more obedient servant.

Although Miss Keane sang her songs conscientiously, one felt that lack of the spark of inspiration, an absence of whole-hearted and genuine enthusiasm for the thing undertaken. Perhaps she does not find it a simple matter to think in a foreign tongue; perhaps she has yet to penetrate to the heart of her song and in turn reveal her knowledge to her listeners. Last night one felt that she had not quite reached the central substance of either arias or lieder. Not until the close of the third group, when at the insistence of her audience she returned for an encore, did she find herself more nearly at one with the composer of her song, which happened to be "Morning," by Oley Speaks. In this number she threw aside the cloak of reticence which had clothed her previous numbers, and the result was excellent. The very large audience gave her a warm welcome, and there were numerous floral tributes.

G. M. S.

Omaha Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—The seventh concert season of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra opened auspiciously Nov. 11 in a new auditorium, under new management and with a new conductor.

J. M. Harding, president of the Omaha Symphony Orchestra Association, which has taken over the management, formerly under the Business and Professional Women's division of the Chamber of Commerce, made a few brief opening remarks. He was warmly applauded when he paid tribute to the work of the past, which has made the work of the present and future possible, and he introduced the new conductor, Joseph Littau. Mr. Littau, who is well known in Omaha through his radio work as conductor of Roxy's Symphony Orchestra, had an enthusiastic reception. The audience rose in welcome, and Mr. Littau acknowledged the greeting with modesty and graciousness.

The symphony of the evening was the ever grateful Tchaikovsky fourth, with its beauty of themes and harmonic texture and brilliance.

Mr. Littau at once established himself as a conductor of authority, with a vibrant personality, a decisive beat and a keen regard for the many musical beauties of the score. He has an enthusiasm which affects orchestra and audience alike. He is dynamic, alert, and spares neither himself nor the orchestra in achieving the desired results.

"A Victory Ball," by Schelling, was presented in honor of Armistice Day, and other numbers included the Overture to the "Flying Dutchman," by Wagner, and the Rakóczy March, from the "Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz.

Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone, was the soloist, winning great favor with "Eri Tu" from the "Masked Ball," by Verdi, and many encores for his second group. At the close of the concert Mr. Littau received an ovation which he shared with the orchestra.

The first of the Omaha children's concerts by the orchestra was given in the Orpheum Theater the following morning. The program was devoted to Norwegian music, and was supplemented by a short film of Norwegian life. Mr. Littau gave a brief talk on the orchestra. Mrs. Mabel Allen Smailes, soprano, gave a fine interpretation of "Solveig's Song" by Grieg, and "Valse Triste" by Sibelius was supplemented with an interpretative dance by pupils of Miss Mary Cooper.

NORRIS DEMANDS VOTE ON BILLS OR SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

other he could recall and that "two years was long enough to deliberate a proposal."

"Both parties are pledged to anti-injunction legislation," Mr. Norris said. "The opposition has obstructed the bill for over a year and has offered nothing as a substitute. Now is the time to act on this matter and that means that the Administration must permit its consideration.

"If the Administration will cease fighting all these proposals and cooperate, there is no reason why they should not get acted on. So far the only reason why they have not been disposed of is because the Administration has opposed and obstructed them."

The insurgent leader declared that he strongly favored giving prohibition enforcement further opportunities, and expresed the view that much support has been lost the dry cause by the faiuure adequately to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. This is attributed to "politics" in high quarters.

New Policy on Utilities

The recent elections found the people speaking in "unequivocal terms" on the water power issue, Mr. Norris asserted. In Tennessee, in Colorado, in Wisconsin, in Connecticut, in Pennsylvania, New York and Oregon, wherever the question was raised, Mr. Norris held, the public indicated that it demanded a new policy in utility matters.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, re-elected for a third consecutive term, also returning to the capital agreed with Mr. Norris about the importance of the water power question and added that it would have to be "met squarely" in the 1932 campaign.

Mr. Capper declared himself for the Norris Muscle Shoals and "lame-duck" session measures, and also in favor of the Wagner unemployment and the Shipstead anti-injunction bills. In fact with the difference that Mr. Capper declared he was opposed to a special session, while Mr. Norris said he did not want one, but would insist on it unless his program was disposed of, there was little variance in the views on legislation between the two men, although Mr. Capper is not an insurgent.

Mr. Capper saw no reason to tamper with existing farm legislation other than providing means for feed and seed loans.

FLEXIBLE RULE IN INDIA URGED BY MacDONALD

(Continued from Page 1)

cepts everything that has been officially said. This conference has been called because we accept it. This conference at its meetings will have proof that we mean to carry it out."

Another important pronouncement made by Mr. MacDonald was when he indicated the guiding points in connection with the discussions in committee now about to begin. He asked, for example: "What will be the nature of the component units which are to be fitted into the scheme of federation? What will be the nature of the central coördinating structure? What will be the relation of this structure to the provinces? What will be the relation of it to the states? What provisions will be made to secure willing coöperation of minorities and special interests? What will be the subjects with which the general structure will deal, and in general what should be its powers, functions and responsibilities?"

Mr. MacDonald's speech, teeming as it did with expressions of good will and promises of British coöperation in the great task that lies before the conference, has come as a sequel to several full days' sessions, during which an attentive hearing has been given to a number of statements by Indian delegates, each speaking for some particular community. The conference, it is recognized, has now reached the most difficult part of its labors. But the fact that very serious underlying differences have been successfully skated over so far is looked upon as an encouraging beginning.

NEGRO COLLEGE GETS $25,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Dr. Raymond A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville, recently announced a gift of $25,000, toward the establishment of a Municipal College for Negroes, as an adjunct of the university.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
†25	Ala Gt South	95	95	95
6	Allied Mills	5¾	5½	5½
4	Alum Co Am	183	181	181
3	Alum Goods	16½	16½	16½
1	Am Austin Car	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Am Capital B	5	5	5
2	Am Cit P & L A	35	34½	34½
4	Am Cities P&L B	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
5	Am Com Pow A	15	15	15
3	Am Cyan B	11¾	11¾	11¾
6	Am Equities	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Am & Fgn Pow war	23	22½	22½
5	Am Founders	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
9	Am Gas & El	94½	93	94½
1	Am Invest war	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	Am Light & Trac	45½	45	45
9	Am Maracaibo	1	⅞	⅞
4	Am Nat Gas	6½	6¼	6¼
18	Am Sup Power	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
†75	Am Transformer	11	10½	10½
14	Am Ut&Gen B vtc	5¼	5	5⅛
6	Appalach Gas	6⅞	6¾	6¾
6	Ark Nat Gas A	7	6¾	6¾
2	Asso Gas & El	21	21	21
10	Asso Gas & El A	21½	21⅛	21⅛
1	Atl Lobos	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	Avia Corp Am	24½	24	24
	B			
1	Bahia Corp pf	2	2	2
2	Blue Ridge	4⅝	4½	4½
2	Blue Ridge cvt pf	33	33	33
1	Braz Tr & Lt	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	British Celanese	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	Bruce El	25	25	25
	C			
5	Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	CAM Co vtc	1/16	¼	1/16
2	Can Marc Wireless	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2	Central At States vtc	½	½	½
1	Cent Pub Serv A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Cen Pub Serb Del	19	19	19
11	Cen States El	13	11⅞	11⅞
1	Centrif Pipe	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7	Chath Ph Al nv	15½	15¼	15¼
55	Cities Service	20½	20¼	20¼
1	Colum Oil & G vtc	7	7	7
2	Comwith & So war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Comwith Secur cv pf	60	60	60
1	Cons Laundries	12½	12½	12½
6	Cons Ret St	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†50	Cont Shares cvt pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2	Cord Corp	5¼	5	5¼
4	Corroon & Rey	5⅛	5	5
1	Cosden Oil pf	30	30	30
5	Creole Pet	2½	2½	2½
3	Crocker & Wheel	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
38	Crown Cent Pet	1	¾	⅞
1	Cuneo Press	32	32	32
	D			
3	Dayton Airpl	2½	2½	2½
8	Deere & Co new	52¾	51½	51½
7	De Forest	2⅛	2	2⅛
1	Derby Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	Dia aMtch new	16⅞	16½	16½
1	Dictaphone	30	30⅝	30⅝
6	Durant Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Duval Tex Sul	2½	2½	2½
	E			
6	East Util Asso cv	7	6⅞	6⅞
6	Eisler Elec	5¼	5	5
135	El Bond & Sh	50½	49¼	49⅞
1	El Bond & Sh 5% pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	El P & L 2nd pf	95	95	95
6	Electric Share	13¾	13	13
1	Excello A & T	7	7	7
	F			
7	Fabrics Finish	⅝	½	½
†120	Fajaro Sug	40¼	40⅛	40¼
1	Fansteel	4½	4½	4½
2	Fiat deb rts	¼	¼	¼
2	Ford Mot Can A	22	21½	21½
7	Ford Mot Ltd	16½	16¼	16½
4	Fox Theater A	6	6	6
13	Franklin Mfg	7	6⅞	7
	G			
8	Gen Avia Corp	7¾	7½	7½
3	Gen Bak	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Gen Thea Eq	12⅝	12	12⅝
2	Gen Cable war	2	2	2
2	Gen Elec Ltd rct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
†50	Gen Gas & El cv pf B	61	61	61
1	Gerrard S A Co	8	8	8
4	Gold Seal Elec	1¼	1	1¼
1	Golden Center Min	1	1	1
29	Goldman Sachs	9⅝	9½	9⅝
†30	Gt Atl & P nv	182	182	182
2	Guardian Fire	23⅞	23	23⅞
9	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	79½	78½	79½
	H			
1	Hecla Min	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9	Helena Rubenstein	3	2½	2½
5	Hudson Bay M&S	5½	5¼	5¼
3	Humble Oil	71¼	70¾	71¼
1	Hydro El Serv	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
	I			
1	Imp Oil Can	17½	17½	17½
1	Ind Ter Illum A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2	Indust Fin ctf	10¼	10	10
8	Ins Co Nor Am	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛
22	Insurance Sec	7¾	7½	7¾
20	Internat Pet	15	15	15
9	IronCap Copper	1⅛	1	1
	J			
1	ohnson Motor	9	9	9
2	Jonas Naumburg	⅞	⅞	⅞
	K			
1	Knott Corp (1.60R)	17¼	17¼	17¼
	L			
1	Lackawanna Sec (4K)	37	37	37
2	Leonard Oil	1	1	1
1	Loew's war	5	5	5
2	Lone Star Gas (1)	25½	25½	25½
13	Louis L&E	1⅛	1	1⅛
	M			
5	Mavis Bott	⅝	½	½
1	Mead Johnson (4¼G)	80	80	80
1	Metal & Min (1.20)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Mid Nat Gas A (1.20r)	5	5	5
1	Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	Mid W Util (8%f)	21½	21	21
1	Mining Co Can	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Mo Kan Pipe L (10%f)	8½	8½	8½
1	Mo Kan P L B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
	N			
3	Nat Am Co	6⅛	6	6⅛
23	Nat Avia	6	5	5
2	Nat Fuel & Gas (1)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Nat Sh T Sec A (½)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Nat Sug Ref NJ (2)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1	Newberry (JJ) Co	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2	Newmont Min	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
3	Newport Co	17	16⅝	16⅝
1	NY Steam new	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1	NY Steam rts	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	NY Steam rts cash	8	6⅛	8
28	Niag Hud Pow	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
1	Niag Hud P A war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4	Niag Shares Md	8¼	8	8
1	Noranda Mines	17½	17½	17½
2	Nor Am Avia A war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	O			
†50	Ohio Bell T 7% pf	107	107	107
5	Ohio Corp	½	⅝	⅝
1	Ovington Bros pt pf	2	2	2
	P			
9	Pandem Oil	⅛	¼	⅛
58	Pennroad Corp	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞
4	Peo CL&C rts	12	11	12
4	Peo Lt Pow A	24½	23	24½
1	Pilot Radio A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Pond Creek Pocah	16	16	16
1	Port Huron Sul & P	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Premier Gold	¾	¾	¾
2	Prince & Whitely	1½	1½	1½
1	Prince & Wh pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Prudential Invest	12	12	12
4	Pub Util Hold	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
†10	Pure Oil pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
	R			
1	Reybarn Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Reynolds Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Roan Ant Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3	Rossia Intl	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
	S			
3	St Regis Paper	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Salt-Creek Prod	7	7	7
3	Saxet Co	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1	Schiff Co	18	18	18
1	Seaboard Util	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	Selected Indust	3	3	3
5	Sel Ind allot ctf	51½	51	51½
4	Select Ind pr pf	50	48½	48½
1	Shattuck Denn	4	4	4
7	Shenandoah	7	6⅞	7
7	Shenandoah pf	34	33¼	34
1	Sherwin Wms	62	62	62
2	Solar Ref	8½	8½	8½
1	South Cal Ed C pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Southern Corp	4	4	4
1	South Penn Oil	24	24	24
6	Southland Royalty	8½	8½	8½
5	Southwest Gas Ut	5	5	5
31	Stand Oil Ind	37⅛	36⅞	37
†50	Stein & Co pf	85	85	85
22	St Oil Ky	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
2	Strauss Roth	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
1	Swift & Co	29	29	29
8	Swift Int	33	32⅝	33
	T			
1	Texon Oil & Land	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	Thatcher Sec	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
2	Trans Lux D Pic A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Tung-Sol Lamp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	U			
1	Union N Gas Can	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	United Corp war	9½	9½	9½
28	Unit Founders	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
164	United Gas new	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
5	United Gas war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	United Gas pf	89⅞	89½	89⅞
18	Un Lt ¼ Pow A	28⅛	28	28⅝
2	Un Lt&Pow cv pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Unit Pub Serv	6	6	6
1	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	U S & Int Sec pf	45½	45	45
1	US & Overseas cod	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
15	U S Elec Po	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	U S Finish	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Utility Equities	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Util Pow & Lt	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Utility & Indus	8¼	8¼	8¼
	V			
4	Vacuum Oil	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
	W			
8	Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
3	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	81⅝	80¾	80¾
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	98	97⅞	98
14	Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅛	104	104⅛
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	99	99	99
6	Am Roll M 5s '48	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
20	Am Roll M 4½s '33	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Appalach Gas 6s '45	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	78	78⅛	78⅛
6	Appalach Pow 5s '56	100	100	100
2	Appalch Pw 6s 2024 A	102½	102½	102½
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	99⅝	99½	99½
1	Armstrong C 5s '40	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	Asso Elec 4½s '53	90½	90½	90½
12	Asso G&E 5½s '38	78⅛	77½	78
15	Asso G&E 5s '50	78⅞	78	78
40	Asso G&E 5s '68	80½	80	80
6	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	74	73½	73½
1	Asso Tel U 5½s '44 C	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2	Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1	Birmingh Gas 5s '59	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Calif Pack 5s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Cent St El 5½s '54	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2	Cent St El 5s '48	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1	Chic Dist El 4½s A '70	92½	92½	92½
11	Chic Dist El 5½sB '35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Cin St Car 6s B '55	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
23	Cities Ser 5s '66	81⅛	80½	80½
24	Cities Ser 5s '50	84	83½	83½
6	Cities Ser P 5½s'52	84⅝	84½	84⅝
3	Cleve Term Bldg 6s '41	90	90	90
10	Com Larabee 6s '41	49	49	49
2	Comwlth Ed 4½s E'60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11	Consum Pow 4½s '58	100⅝	100½	100⅝
38	Con Gas&El 5sA'58	85¼	85	85¼
10	Cont Oil 5½s'37	95	95	95
4	Crane Co 5s '40	101⅝	101	101⅝
1	Crucible Steele 5s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
17	East Util Inv 5s A'54	66½	66¼	66¼
6	El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	85	84⅝	84⅝
2	Emp O&R 5½s '42	85½	85⅝	85⅝
3	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	84½	84½	84½
5	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
5	Gen Lndry 6½s '37 ww	35	34	35
5	Gen Rayon 6s A '48	59	59	59
11	Gen Pow 5s '67	100½	100½	100½
5	Grand Trunk 6½s '36	106⅝	106½	106½
5	Hygrade Food 6s A '49	53⅞	53½	53½
5	Ill Pw&Lgt 5½s'57	90	90	90
1	Indep Oil 6s'39	101	101	101
24	Indnapls P&L 5sA'57	101	100¾	101
2	Insull Util Inv 6sB'40	91½	91⅜	91⅜
3	Interl Pw Sec 7sE'57	93½	93½	93½
10	Interl Sec Am 5s'47	75	75	75
1	Invest Co 5sA'47 xw	77	77	77
1	Invest Eq 5sA'47 xw	73	73	73
2	Jersey Ce P&L 5sB'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Lehigh C&N 4½sC'54	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Gulf St Ut 5s A'56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	McCord Rad 6s '43 ww	59	59	59
3	Mead Corp 6sA'45ww	93	93	93
1	MidWestUtil 5s '33	97½	97½	97½
1	Min G&L 4½s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Miss P&Lt Co 5s'57	96	96	96
1	Mont LH&P 5sA'51	101½	101½	101½
1	Nat Food 6s A '44	56	56	56
1	Nat P&Lt 6sA2026	102	102	102
3	Nat P&Lt 5B2030	88¼	88¼	88¾
31	NatPubSvc 5s'78	72½	72¼	72¾
13	NE G&E 5s '50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	NE G&E 5s '48	90½	90½	90½
1	NE G&E 5s '47	90	90	90
7	NY For 5½s '48 ww	85	85	85
6	NY P&Lt 4½s '67	96	95¾	96
1	NiagFallsP 6s '50	106	106	106
2	NoIndPubSvc 5s '69	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	No StatePow 5½sB'50	103⅝	103	103
2	Nor West Pow 6s '60	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝
19	Ohio Edis 5s '60	100⅛	100¼	100¼
5	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	96¼	96	96
5	Okla G&E 5s '50 new	101½	101½	101½
1	Ontario Pow 5½s '50	93	93	93
1	Oswego Falls 6s '41	74	74	74
5	Pac G & El 5½s C'52	105	105	105
1	Pac G&E 4½s F '60	97½	97½	97½
2	Pac Invest 5s A '48xw	77	77	77
10	Pac P&L 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	86	86	86
1	Penn Dk & Ware 6s '49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1	Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	102½	102½	102½
1	Penn L&L 5s D '53	103½	103½	103½
3	Phil S Gas&E 4½s'57	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Portland GE 4½s '60	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
4	Pub Ser N Ill 4½s E'80	96¾	96½	96¾
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9	Pug So P&L 5s C '50	99¼	98¾	99¼
19	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	63⅞	61	61
2	Ryerson & Son 5s'43	95½	95½	95½
7	St L Gas & Coke 6s'47	57	57	57
6	San Ant P S 5s B '58	99	99	99
2	Saxet Corp 6s A'45	89¼	89¼	89¼
2	Scripps 5½s '43	85⅝	85	85
8	SEP & L 6s A 2025 xw	103	102½	103
7	Shaw W&P 4½sA'67	96	95½	95½
2	South Cal Ed 5s '44	103¾	103½	103½
1	South Cal Gas 5s'37	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Southern N G 6s '44	73	73	73
1	S'west G&E 5s A'57	96	96	96
4	S'west Nat Gas 6s'45	70½	70	70
1	Stand G & E 6s '66	99½	99¼	99½
4	Swift & Co 5s 40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Tex El Serv 5s 60	97½	97½	97½
10	Tex P&L 5s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
19	Tri Util 5s 79	60⅛	60	60
2	Ulen & Co 6s 44	86	86	86
5	Union Gulf C 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
2	Un Lgt&R 5½s 52	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10	US Rub 6s 33	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	US Rub 6½s 36	75	75	75
34	Van Sweringen 6s 35	86	85½	86
5	Va Pub S 5½s A 46	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Waldorf Ast 7s 54	78	78	78
1	Ward Bak 6s '37	101½	101½	101½
14	West News Del 6s 44	65½	65	65
3	West Tex U 5sA 57	92½	92½	92½

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Cauca Val 7s'48	65	65	65
3	Cent Bk Ger 6sA'52	68	68	68
1	Com Privat Bk 5½s'37	82½	82½	82½
2	Danish Con 5½s'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Dom Can 4s 1960	95¼	95⅛	95¼
1	Europ El 6½s '65 xw	72½	72½	72½
13	Finland R M Bk 6s'61	81⅛	81	81
10	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
4	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	81	80	81
4	Guan&W RR 6sA'58	32	31½	32
2	Parana Braz 7s '58	50	50	50
2	Potrero Sug 7s '47 xw	61	60	60
1	Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	75	75	75
2	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	88	88	88
1	Sydney NSW 5½s '55	73	73	73
14	Terni Elec 6½s '53	78⅛	78	78

†Actual sales. A—Plus extra in. WI—When issued. WW—with warrants. XW—Without warrants.

LEGISLATIVE AID FOR IDLE IS PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

averted if organizations set up reserve funds, he said.

Dr. Harlow S. Pearson, managing director of the Taylor Society, pointed out that the individual industry could do its share by accurately gaging demand and supply, and planning and coördinating work in the plant.

The fickleness of style demands was said by Edwin S. Smith, personal assistant to A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons Company, as one reason for seasonal unemployment. He declared, however, that one encouraging feature was the more extensive buying by retailers from fewer manufacturers. This, he believed, to be an encouraging sign for regularization.

For "putting the brakes" on excessive speculation in times of prosperity, Prof. Sumner Slichter, a member of the teaching staff at the Harvard graduate school of business administration, urged coöperation of the business and labor factions with the national federal reserve board. He, also, suggested that industry should support even more drastic action than that taken by the Federal Reserve Board.

Other speakers were John Van Vaerenwyck, member of the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union and Prof. Warren B. Catlin, of the economics department at Bowdoin College.

Help From Outside Lifts Burden From Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The spendid coöperation of both public and private organizations throughout the country with President Hoover's employment commission led Col. Arthur Woods, its head, to state that "we have reached the point where we are conscious of forces moving with us on all sides."

The commission, he explained, no longer feels that it is alone carrying the burden of that attack, but is now aware of a strong supporting movement, the consciousness of which has increased enormously the confidence of those who are doing their utmost to relieve the present situation in the face of a rapidly approaching winter.

From Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, in charge of the women's branch of the activities of the commission, comes a similar encouraging report. She has received promises of energetic support from the Federation of Women's Clubs of 30 states, which in many cases include, she said on Nov. 21,

"splendid concrete material which can be handed on."

Glass Company Helps Employees Laid Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will not be allowed to suffer loss of the necessities of normal living, as a result of idleness forced by shutting down of the plants. The company has set up emergency organizations to provide for all families of employees in its service when the plants closed down and who need assistance.

In Kokomo, Ind., the temporary closing of the plant was followed by a survey of the employees' homes, and steps were taken at once to establish a system of relief. This, it is understood, is the company's policy to be carried out during the present period of industrial depression.

Officials of the company here affirmed reports of the scheme of welfare work conducted in Kokomo. It was stated that prompt aid to families of the company's workmen was regarded as not only humane and the right thing to do, but also consistent and practical good business.

MacArthur Sworn as Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur of Little Rock, Ark., was sworn in Nov. 21 as chief of staff of the army—the highest office attainable in the army by an officer.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, attended. The oath was administered by Maj.-Gen. Edward A. Kreger, Judge Advocate-General.

The post carries the rank of a full general and the term of office is four years. General MacArthur succeeds Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who is retiring.

General MacArthur, who is the youngest man ever to become chief of staff, has had a brilliant military career. He was "honor man" of the Class of 1903 at West Point. He has been aide to President Roosevelt, the youngest brigadier-general, the youngest officer to be superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the youngest major-general.

As a colonel in the World War General MacArthur received the Distinguished Service Cross and as a brigadier-general he afterward received an Oak Leaf Cluster. He was also favorably mentioned in a letter to General Pershing. He comes from one of the most distinguished American military families. His father was Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

MINERS TO RESUME WORK

HERRIN, Ill., (AP)—Almost 1000 miners of the Peabody Local Union of number 18 mine at West Frankfort, Ill., agreed Nov. 20 to return to work on a divided time basis, it was announced by William J. Sneed of Herrin, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America.

General Classified

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

FOR holiday gifts or Thanksgiving feasts send for price list of southern specials; pound box of candied figs, kumquats, spiced pecans, etc. postpaid $1.70. THE PINEQUAT SHOP, A-535, Fairhope, Alabama.

"PECANS—"Bailey's Best" Grade Whole, Cracked and Meats. Send for price list. J. M. BAILEY, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—Acquainted outlets for merchandise, mail order houses, jobbers, department stores, chain and premium trade, desires to hear from manufacturers of cutlery, hardware, household products, for Chicago, Milwaukee, and adjacent territory; commission with drawing account preferred. H-31, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

PRINTING

100 DISTINCTIVE personal cards with name, address, phone, 75c postpaid; business cards $1.00 mail order; samples on request. PRINCIPIA PRINTERIA, 510 E. 71st, Chicago.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

EUNICE FINCH
Public Stenographer
Notary Public
308 Ritz Building, Phone 4-5168, TULSA, OKLA.

REAL ESTATE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—In high section; 11-room house, 3 baths, hot-water heat, large sun porch; 2-car garage; nearly 2 acres ground, gardens, and fruits. S. M. MUSSELMAN, Bronxville Trust Company.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY of South Texas—Improved and unimproved citrus fruit lands in 5 to 10-acre, and larger, tracts for home sites; also tracts of from 500 to 2000 acres available for subdivision; all first-class citrus fruit land and subject to irrigation; all correspondence promptly answered. S. C. SANDFORD Box 576, La Feria, Texas.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Well-financed home of good construction, on water front; 8 rooms and 3 baths; Spanish; beautifully furnished; reasonable. R. D. M., Apartment 3-H, 916 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

80 ACRES, 14 bearing fruit; good 8-room house; good schools, roads; noted pear country; ideal climate; close to town; $8000. CAPT. HILL, Kelseyville, Calif.

VACANT residential lake front corner; nearly 2 acres; ideally located for small estate; streets paved 2 sides; all conveniences at curb. OWNER, Box 999, Lake City, Fla.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express (liberal commission.
ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF., 1519 Fremont Ave.—Accommodations 3 guests; attractive residence; every convenience; motoring; correspondence solicited; opposite Christian Science church. SPENCER HALL.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $8 to $10 week. 738 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN

Manufacturers of portable searchlights and flood light equipment will appoint sales representatives in larger cities on commission basis. Must be financially responsible, own own car, and have had experience selling electric specialties to police, fire and public utilities. Apply by letter enclosing five references. Box T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Young English woman as companion or nursery governess; experienced. MISS L. C. DURELL, 1122 De La Vina St.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1865 N Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; safe.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Well-furnished friendly home, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's quarters, furnace, Frigidaire; double garage; attractive garden kept; $500 month. 355 S. Madison Avenue. TE. 1332.

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AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 234 Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

AGENCIES WANTED

AGENCY wanted for New York City; would act as sales representative established lines; thoroughly familiar exporting and importing. C. H. L., 3306 Washington Ave., Astoria, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

BUSINESS SERVICE

FOR $60 CASH your two-inch double column standing advertisement will go in the Islip Bay Shore Messenger, Lake Ronkonkoma Mirror, King's Park and Huntington Messenger, and Smithtown Messenger (all four) for 1 year. These papers reach Long Island society weekly. THE MESSENGER SYNDICATE, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

EUROPE EUROPE

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Utilization of Building Site
Adaptable for Settlements

with large park, manor house and outside buildings, electricity and gas laid on, adjoining electric railway station, on the OUTSKIRTS OF HAMBURG, an advantageous investment of RM 500,000.- is offered. Site can also be sold either whole or divided, as desired.

B. S., Information Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor, Hamburg
Ferdinand Strasse 23, Hamburg, Germany

Für Verwertung von baureifem Siedlungsgelände mit grossem Park, Herrenhaus und Nebengebäuden, Elektrizitäts- und Gasanschluss, an Schnellbahnhof vor den Toren Hamburgs gelegen, günstige Beteiligung mit etwa RM 500.000.- abzugeben. Gegebenenfalls auch Verkauf in ganzen oder teilweise möglich.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SPECIAL care taken in placing continental girls au pair in refined homes in England. BROOKES AGENCY, Cornmarket, Derby.

FOR SALE

PENSION

BERLIN—14 rooms always full, near Charlottenburg Station every convenience, for immediate sale for RM 13,000.- owner leaving Berlin. Frau Johanna WILHELM, Pension Glaser, Gervinus Str. 26, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany; tel. Bismarck 1413.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NICE, FRANCE—Attractive bijou villa, delightfully situated; 5 rooms, bath, kitchen; small terraced garden; lovely views; price frs. 300,000. Particulars M. B., 15 Avenue des Baumettes.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—Protestant family receive paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-88, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Av. de l'Opéra.

POST WANTED

BERLIN—Experienced elderly business man, independent, book trade, in first class hotel business and art publishers, RM 5000.- deposit, own typewriter, best references, seeks occupation of any kind, Berlin or elsewhere. Box 41, The Christian Science Monitor, U.d.Linden 58 A, Berlin.

PARIS—Young lady desires chaperone American and English girls; gives French lessons. MRS. ZENKER, 21 rue Pierre Guérin (16eme). Tel.: Auteuil 6-67 (1-3 p. m.).

WELL educated young Swiss, having finished apprenticeship in bank, seeks position; good knowledge of English, French, Spanish, German. MR. WALTER TRAMER, Zürcherstr. 48, St. Gall.

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN—2-3 furnished rooms to let, bath, central heating, full board if desired; also German lessons. FRAU KATE SCHNEIDER, W. 15, Kaiserallee 203. Tel. Bavaria 2446.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—To let, beautiful apartment facing sea, 57 Promenade des Anglais, Gloria Mansion. Address enquiries: PROPRIETOR, 39 Avenue des Baumettes, Nice.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS OF CHARM and DISTINCTION

Under the Personal Supervision of Robert A. Nordblom, Mgr. Dir.

THE MYLES STANDISH

"Boston's Finest Residential Hotel"

Bay State Rd. at Beacon St.

We can assure you that our hotel will meet with your approval in being accessible, modern, homelike, and most reasonable in rental charges. Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.

Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

PELHAM HALL

1284 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
COOLIDGE CORNER

"The Real Apartment Home"

Delightfully located for the lady of social affairs and the business man. Apartment arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and available now for your occupancy.

Tel. BEAcon 2430

WARWICK Apartments

1454 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE

Situated in Brookline's most exclusive residential district, being only an 18-minute ride from Park Street Station.

These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators.

Tel. REGent 4311-W

THE REGENT

"BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME"

1401 BEACON STREET

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort; and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

24-hour elevator service.

BEAcon 5080

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET
(Opposite State House) BOSTON

2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath, exceptionally large living room with fireplace.
Also a few 1-room apartments with full tile (shower equipped) bath.
Phone LIB. 1447 or apply to Supt. on premises.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Light, attractive, newly furnished, 3-room suite, by month, price reasonable; radio, tiled bath, shower, dinette set, Frigidaire. Apply RUTH C. EVEREST, 3 Norway St.; tel. Com. 0483.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Heated suites, 2 minutes from Harvard Sq. subway station; 3-4 rooms, $35 and $40; 5 rooms unheated, $40.
R. C. GROVESTEIN
34 Brattle St., Cambridge University 0462

FURNISHED
KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
39 Hemenway Street, Boston Com. 8210

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Kodak Section—Four rooms and bath, hot water heat, instantaneous hot water; garage. Glenwood 1455-R.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
$60 to $86

To those who desire to be within 15 minutes of downtown Boston and eliminate long traveling distances to business, here is an unusual location worthy of your investigation.

You will find our apartments sizable to meet your needs, sunny and airy, yet modern throughout with Frigidaire and General Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.

Convenient to Art Museum, Christian Science church, Public Library, and various colleges.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON
Tel. KENmore 0482

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Apartment 5 to 8 rooms; desirable location; modern; rent reasonable to suitable tenant. Prospect 2338-M.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
58A Unter den Linden Merkur 6833
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7181
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
1-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 5000
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat. Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2988
SEATTLE
763 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1778 Ry. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8873
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 3359

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 6740.

BOSTON, Fenway 56, Near Symphony Hall—High class 6-room apartment, 2 baths and showers; also 7-room modern apartment; reasonable. 1455 Beacon Street, Brookline. Com. 6725.

BOSTON—A few 2 and 3-room suites on sublease at attractive rentals. Phone Kenmore 6800, Hotel Breamore, ask for Mr. Reed.

LINCOLN HALLS
On the Fenway
11-15 Audubon Rd., Boston

1 ROOM, KIT., BATH & FOYER........$41
1 ROOM AND LARGE ALCOVE..........$45
2 ROOMS, KIT., BATH & FOYER........$55

Including ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION, elevators. A refined, conveniently located and excellently serviced building in which to make your home. Suites ready for immediate or Dec. 1 occupancy.

GEORGE A. GILES, Management
University 0477

THE ABBOTSFORD
R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
COMmonwealth 2746

APARTMENTS WANTED

MOTHER and daughter wish an apartment of two rooms, bath and kitchen in a private home. Call evenings, Beacon 1799, Brookline, Mass.

ANTIQUES

TALL DESK
FOR SALE—Genuine antique in owner's family 100 years; 1800 period; unique design.
Telephone WESt Newton 2515-W (Mass.)

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP 73 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

GENUINE Bennington jug, silver plate engraved 1792, and other pieces of antiques. DOROTHY DARWIN, 1009 Manning Court, Flint, Michigan.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Wood block prints in color
of Palestine, $1.25 each
Subjects, Sea of Galilee; River Jordan
ERNESTINE WHITE, 26 Lime St., Studio 24,
BOSTON, MASS.
Mail Orders Filled

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

WILL SELL $500 credit on new Studebaker car for $400 cash. C. O. BEALL, Stoneham Court Apt., Mamaroneck Rd., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 7346.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME surroundings for infants or children requiring special consideration and instruction; 20 miles north of Boston. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

BOOK for sale; Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852 edition; first year issued; can be seen at FRANK J. SCHERRER, 602 Main Street, Melrose.

COINS AND STAMPS

COINS, stamps, bought and sold; catalog quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, 101 Tremont St. cor. Bromfield St., Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH terrier puppies; ideal pets for children. E. WARBURTON, Newton Centre, Mass. Centre Newton 2661.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 501 Lexington Ave. (48th St.), New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-2 daily, except Saturday.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

MISTRESS MARY will cook your Turkey or Chicken for Thanksgiving; mince pie, plum pudding to order. 14 Clearway Street, Boston. Telepone Commonwealth 1546.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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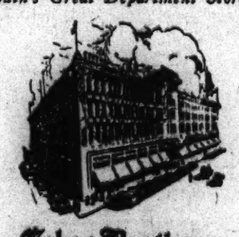

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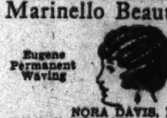

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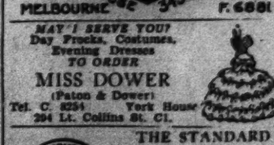

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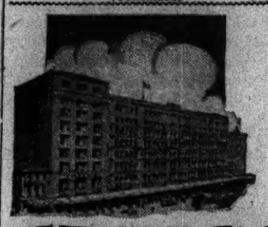

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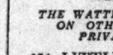

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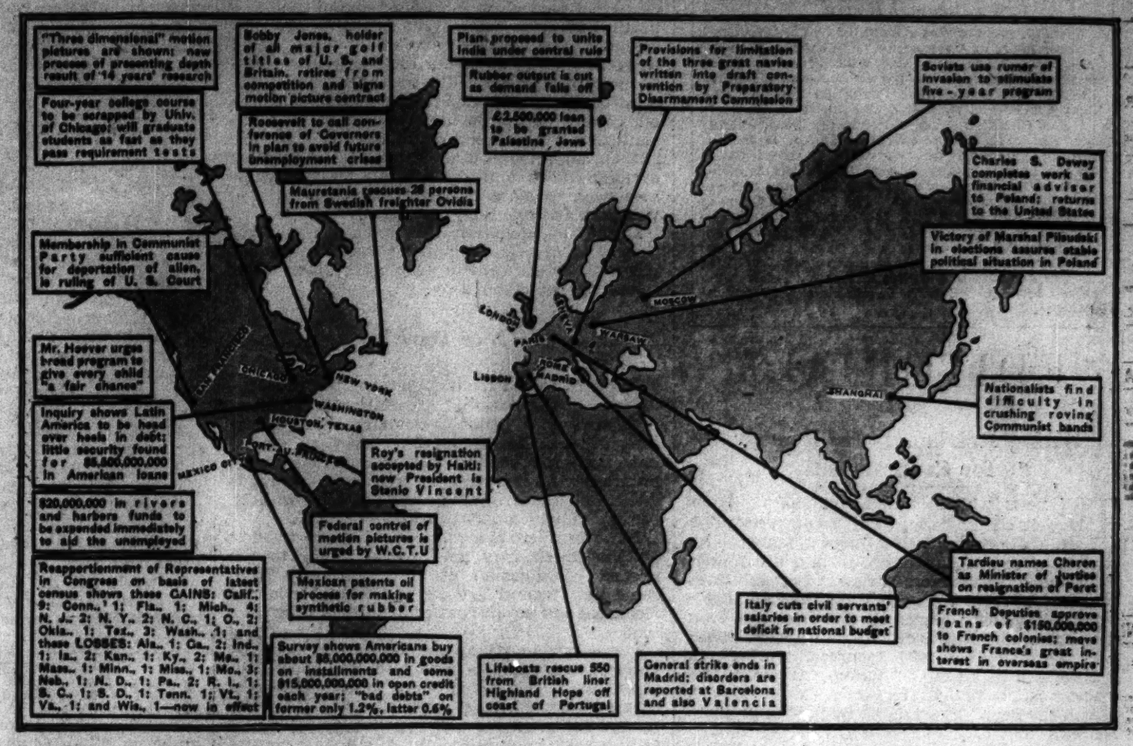
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


"Three dimensional" motion pictures are shown; new process of presenting depth result of 14 years' research
Four-year college course to be scrapped by Univ. of Chicago; will graduate students as fast as they pass requirement tests
Bobby Jones, holder of all major golf titles of U. S. and Britain, retires from competition and signs motion picture contract
Roosevelt to call conference of Governors in plan to avoid future unemployment crises
Mauretania rescues 26 persons from Swedish freighter Ovidia
Membership in Communist Party sufficient cause for deportation of alien, is ruling of U. S. Court
Mr. Hoover urges broad program to give every child "a fair chance"
Inquiry shows Latin America to be head over heels in debt; little security found for $8,500,000,000 in American loans
$20,000,000 in rivers and harbors funds to be expended immediately to aid the unemployed
Reapportionment of Representatives in Congress on basis of latest census shows these GAINS: Calif., 9; Conn., 1; Fla., 1; Mich., 4; N. J., 2; N. Y., 2; N. C., 1; O., 2; Okla., 1; Tex., 3; Wash., 1; and these LOSSES: Ala., 1; Ga., 2; Ind., 1; Ia., 2; Kan., 1; Ky., 2; Me., 1; Mass., 1; Minn., 1; Miss., 1; Mo., 3; Neb., 1; N. D., 1; Pa., 2; R. I., 1; S. C., 1; S. D., 1; Tenn., 1; Vt., 1; Va., 1; and Wis., 1—new in effect
Survey shows Americans buy about $5,000,000,000 in goods on installments and some $15,000,000,000 in open credit each year; "bad debts" on former only 1.2%, latter 0.6%
Plan proposed to unite India under central rule
Rubber output is cut as demand falls off
$2,500,000 loan to be granted Palestine Jews
Provisions for limitation of the three great navies written into draft convention by Preparatory Disarmament Commission
Soviets use rumor of invasion to stimulate five-year program
Charles G. Dawes completes work as financial advisor to Poland; returns to the United States
Victory of Marshal Pilsudski in elections assures stable political situation in Poland
Nationalists find difficulty in crushing roving Communist bands
Roy's resignation accepted by Haiti; new President is Stenio Vincent
Federal control of motion pictures is urged by W.C.T.U
Mexican patents oil process for making synthetic rubber
Tardieu names Cheron as Minister of Justice on resignation of Peret
Italy cuts civil servants' salaries in order to meet deficit in national budget
French Deputies approve loans of $100,000,000 to French colonies; move shows France's great interest in overseas empire
Lifeboats rescue 950 from British liner Highland Hope off coast of Portugal
General strike ends in Madrid; disorders are reported at Barcelona and also Valencia
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All Nature

Dragon Fly

THE word "dragon" comes to us from a Greek root meaning "to look," or "sharp-sighted." This was a name which the ancients gave a mythical monster represented by them as having huge wings and terrible eyes. A noticeable feature of dragon flies, incidentally, is their prominent eyes, which are made up of at least 20,000 tiny eyes joined together to make compound organs of sight.

Perhaps because of the name, a superstition has arisen to the effect that this insect has some qualities of the fabulous dragon. Devil's darning needle, it has been called, perhaps more because of the slender shape of its body, and from its quickness of wing, than from any bad habits the beautiful creature may exhibit.

The dragon fly is a friend to man as it helps free the air of pests. It belongs to the order *Odonata*, which is characterized by long, narrow, gauzelike wings which it keeps outspread as it alights.

The first two stages of this insect's development—the egg and larva—are spent in the water; but when it attains the pupa or chrysalis condition, it crawls out onto a stem of some aquatic plant. After shedding its shell-like coat, the insect emerges, with those lacelike wings and brilliant eyes.

At first the dragon fly needs to dry itself in the sun; and it takes some time for it to gain strength and courage to leave its support, for it has always been used to relying on something to hold it. At length there comes a realization that it has wings—and away it sails through the air.

A Word a Day

Spurious

Whatever may be described as "spurious" is not genuine; it is counterfeit. It does not proceed from the true source, or from the source pretended.

The word comes to us without much change in spelling or sense from the Latin *spurius*, "false," with the original sense of "illegitimacy."

Spu'-ri-ous is accented on the first syllable; sound u hard as in use, i as in it, ou as u in circus.

"The painting was rejected by the art experts as spurious."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Detroit News: Out of 241 cases coming into our personal observation in which a movie usher prowled around under a seat with a flashlight, in only one did he come up with the missing glove.

Humorist: "There is one thing about an American breakfast that has always struck me," says a writer. The grapefruit juice, no doubt.

Dallas News: And the old-fashioned man who sat around the house in his stocking feet now has a daughter with 14 pairs of shoes.

Ohio State Journal: If a salesman ask for a minute of thy time, give him 60, because that's what he'll take anyhow.

Omaha World-Herald: The Abyssinian Emperor's crown weighs three pounds—enough to make any head uneasy.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS more needful that . . . my heart should swell with loving admiration at some trait of gentle goodness in the faulty people who sit at the same hearth with me . . . than at the deeds of heroes whom I shall never know except by hearsay.—GEORGE ELIOT.

The Mail Bag

Fremont, ——

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. My first letter was not printed, but I hope this one will be. I am 14 years old and am a Girl Scout. My hobby is animals. I have a white rat that stores rolled oats. He lives in a pipe. One day he pulled an old stocking into the pipe. He has also been seen taking in bits of sticks and cloth. One year I raised a cowbird. I have a picture of him on my head eating corn. I always hope that he will come back some day.

Fremont isn't a very big town, but is quite pretty. We have some lovely maple trees in front of our house. I hope to gain many correspondents through the Mail Bag. I would love to correspond with girls all over the world. I have three brothers, but no sisters. Two of my brothers are twins. They are 16 months younger than I am. Barbara N.

[Please send in your complete address, Barbara.—Ed.]

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

Though I am not a subscriber to your wonderful paper, I am very much interested in the Mail Box and in corresponding with girls in foreign countries.

I shall have to write any letters in English, but I shall be able to translate letters from any correspondents writing in either French or German.

San Diego, my home, is a beautiful city. It is often known as the Air Capital of the West, for there are planes in the sky above the city at any time of the day. Lindy's famous plane was made right here. With three flying fields and air-mail ships leaving here daily, don't you think that our town deserves its title?

El Camino Real, the King's Highway, built long ago by the Spanish monks, begins at San Diego, for it was near here that the first mission on the Pacific coast was built. Oh, there are a great many interesting things about this old city!

I shall be waiting eagerly for letters from any foreign land. Margery E.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

My brother and little sister have received so many lovely letters from Mail Bag friends that I too am writing, hoping that my letter will bring me some pen friends.

The Monitor has always been a source of help and enjoyment to every member of the family, and there are eight of us.

There was an article in the Monitor a few months ago—I think it was on the Educational Page—which told about a school on wheels that traveled about from one place to another, teaching children who lived far from any school. While Mother was on a motor trip up in northern Ontario this summer she saw this school and had the pleasure of talking with the schoolmaster, who told her that they used The Christian Science Monitor. It is interesting to know that the Monitor is read and appreciated by these children who live so far from the city, but who are able to keep in touch with important events throughout the world by reading the up-to-date information found therein.

I would love to receive letters from girls over 17 from any country.

Jean T.

Bellwood, Illinois

Dear Friend and Editor:

This marks my third attempt to have a letter printed in the Mail Bag and I feel that this one will prove fruitful in results.

On Aug. 31 a Mail Bag correspondent of mine from Marion, Ind., accompanied by her brother, who, too, is a Mail Bagger, visited Chicago. My brother and I took them to the famous Field Museum of Natural History in Grant Park and then to the wonderful Shedd Aquarium. We did not have so much time together, but were all glad to have met each other.

I have now five loyal correspondents through the Mail Bag and should like to add one of my own age (14) from Glasgow or Edinburgh, Scotland. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for over two years and one of my younger sisters has joined me recently.

Hoping this letter will win your approval. Cora G.

Neligh, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Neligh is a small town of 2000, but is a very pretty town. There is a very beautiful park here that has a tree 120 years old and two more that are almost as old. The Elkorn River winds through it and makes a lovely place for swimming as the town officials have deepened it so that there is very good diving now.

Neligh is the seat of Antelope County and our yearly fairs here are very nice. Our little town is quite an active place for the young people. There are three tennis courts and a lovely golf course, a small lake and river in which to swim, hills on which to go skiing and tobogganing in the winter and many other sports. I suppose I tell you all about this because I love sports.

I would like to receive letters from girls from the ages of 12-20, from any part of the world. Barbara K.

The following would like to receive letters:

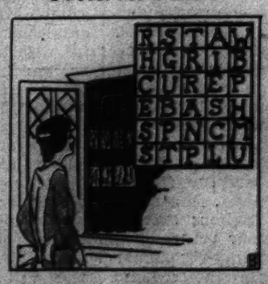
GIRLS

Ann Y. (12), Janesville, Wis.—Belongs to Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves.
Irma S. (12), New London, O.
Dorothy G. (12), San Francisco, Calif.—Studying Spanish.
Margaret R. (13), Fort Thomas, Ky.—Especially from abroad.
Louise S. (16), Indianapolis, Ind.—Interested in books, music and nature.
Mary P. (16), Renton, Wash.—From Austria
Anita B. (17), Renton, Wash.—From Italy.
Madeline Del. (19),—From Italy.

BOYS

George W. (17), Grand Junction, Colo.—Interested in stamps and natural history.
Edmund D. (17), Longmeadow, Mass.—Interested in stamps.

Preserves Puzzle



Start at any letter, read up or down, right or left, or diagonally, and spell the names of nine kinds of preserves.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Egypt.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Everyday Heroes

London

THREE names just added to a list of heroes of work-a-day life remind one of a little-known memorial here.

In a narrow churchyard, known as Postman's Park, between the Post Office and St. Botolph's Church in Aldersgate, is a little cloister with 144 panels, designed and established by G. F. Watts, the artist. Fifty-two tablets are filled with records of noble deeds, by railway clerks, surgeons, pantomime girls, and (the last three)—policemen, who all made the supreme sacrifice in serving others.

To endow the memorial, a £500 fund was started a year ago, and has now passed the halfway mark.

Wayfarers pause here for a little while, stopping to rest or read—and take away with them a sense of the greatness of the rank and file of men and women.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing to It!

They tell the story of the ship-news reporter who was a devotee of chess.

A rumor reached the city room that a mutiny had broken out aboard the liner Southerania in the harbor. "Hop down there, quick," said the city editor to the reporter, "and get the story on that mutiny. 'Phone me if you need any help."

The reporter took a taxi and dashed down to the pier where the Southerania was docked. He went aboard and found the first officer. "Where's the mutiny?" he asked.

"'I don't know anything about a mutiny," said the officer. "The captain's busy now, but if you wait a few minutes you can see him."

The reporter and the officer talked, and discovered a mutual fondness for chess. They sat down to play a game. They became absorbed in the game—so much so that hours passed and they were out to sea by the time the game was ended. And so the reporter went to Pernambuco with the ship. He and the first officer played chess every day and far into the nights. The reporter got back to New York three weeks later and strolled into his newspaper office.

"By the way," he said to the city editor, "there was nothing in that mutiny."—*New York Tribune.*

On With the Game

The village football match was about to commence, and the opposing captains were inspecting the ground.

"Don't like it," said the visiting captain, shaking his head.

"What don't you like?" asked the home captain.

"The ground," replied the other. "Hardly a blade of grass to be seen."

"Well, you didn't come 'ere to graze, did yer?" was the retort.—*Answers.*

Something Simpler

"I have a few jobs open—I'll put you on as sweeper—keeping the offices clean."

"But, sir, I'm a college graduate."

"Oh, well, if that's the case, I'll start you out on something a little easier."

Often Done

Wife: "Do you know what the well-dressed woman will have on this season when she goes out driving?"

Hubby: "Sure; the emergency brake."—*Judge.*

Cash Royalties

He: "I'm known as the King of the Jazz Song Writers, and my partner is the Crown Prince."

Young Lady: "How thrilling! I'm very much interested in royalties."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Hating Russians Is No Remedy for Communism

THE news which is today emanating from Moscow should be read with greatest restraint and discrimination. Unquestionably the reports of recent days are dire and disturbing. There have been rumors of war and preparations for war. There have been thousands of people besieging Moscow stores unable to obtain even the normal necessaries of living. At present there are approximately 2000 technical workers in jail accused of trying by sabotage to wreck the whole Russian industrial system.

And the Soviet press, doing its part to promote Russia's "ten days of defense," sees, in its own words, a "war menace everywhere" and unhesitatingly informs its millions of readers that every capitalist state in Europe is preparing to invade the Soviet borders.

It is easy to grasp these signs of grave internal distress and these false reports of external hostility as grounds for tirades against Russia and to arouse the very hatred of which the Soviets complain. But, however fallacious the creed of Communism and whatever crimes may have been and are committed in its name, these events should not become an excuse to entertain bitterness against the Russian people nor a reason for giving truth to false charges of animosity toward Russia which Soviet officials are making against the rest of the world.

The events of recent weeks are essentially of a single piece; they tell a single story. It is no exaggeration to say that the closing months of 1930 have seen a fierce intensification of the stark struggle for a bare existence among millions of Russians. Food supplies sorely needed by Russian peasants have been exported to stabilize Soviet credits. And while the Five-Year Plan of industrialization is being prosecuted with ruthless zeal, vast numbers of Russians have been brought to the verge of starvation to pay for it.

How, then, is the Soviet régime able to maintain itself in the face of such conditions? The answer is that terrorism is the avowed and undisputed policy of the Soviet authorities. Already forty-eight of the technical workers accused of sabotage have been summarily executed, and there is little attempt to conceal the fact that the firing squad is not so much an instrument of judicial punishment as a weapon of governmental intimidation.

The "defense period" in which all Russia has been engrossed is clearly a device of internal policy designed to create a sense of isolation in the Russian masses and to foster the belief that the only thing which stands between Russia and foreign intervention is the power of the Kremlin. Responsible heads of government must know that an intervention conspiracy has neither basis of fact nor possibility of execution.

In a calm and balanced dispatch, neither minimizing nor exaggerating the facts, The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent writes:

> While these cases of sabotage, if true, reveal a rather unhealthy state of affairs in Soviet economic life, where so many responsible people are charged over a period of years with having pursued destructive rather than constructive ends, they perhaps strengthen Communist morale by suggesting that human agencies, apart from objective causes, are responsible for the chronic crises which have hitherto accompanied efforts to execute the Five-Year Plan of economic development.

True. And moreover, if the accusations of sabotage are unfounded, then these "chronic crises" are fingerposts of failure which Communism cannot explain away by a public trial of victims of the Gaypayoo, and it is hardly believable that the justly famed Soviet secret police can have been blind to the existence of any real or widespread conspiracy over a period of years.

It would be idle to deny that these events are disturbing, but the peoples of other countries may well view them, not with bitterness and malice, but with sympathy for the Russian people and a determination that tolerance and social justice shall prevail within their own nations. Clear perception of the failures—and successes—of the Soviet system is necessary and helpful. Mere hatred of Russians is neither.

Sodas—Forty Years After

POPULARITY of ice cream sodas among the Eskimos is a topic of research in which doubtless arctic explorers have not yet become engrossed. Still among some Americans it is regarded—with what earnestness one may judge—as a matter of ethnic import. The impact of one civilization upon another is always productive of interest. Certain Chicagoans, it appears, recall the Eskimo village of the famous Chicago World's Fair of 1893. And particularly they recollect that the Eskimos' chief relish seemed to consist of ice cream sodas. In the hot summer days sodas were probably the nearest that the Eskimos could get to their home environment.

At any rate the question is now asked as to what influence these visiting Eskimos exerted upon the Arctic Circle after their return. Did they introduce American ways? Whatever answer this question receives, certainly the Eskimo Village of 1893 does not seem to have affected American architecture. In the economy of its building materials it had much to recommend it. But skyscrapers forty stories tall made out of snow have not yet been hinted, nor has blubber threatened to become an American dish.

May it not be, therefore, that the impression Chicago left on the Eskimos has been as evanescent? It is hardly probable that they took back to the polar lands that quaint American custom of plotting vast areas of vacant land and putting them on the market as real estate subdivisions. Yet nowhere, one would think, could there be greater scope for such enterprise than in the vast expanses of the North. Perchance the most that might be expected is that some of the old cronies of the Eskimos who made that adventurous trip to Chicago now sit around the fire in their snow houses of a six-months-long winter evening and "reminisce" of those bizarre people who used to stare at them and their painted village in Chicago forty years ago.

If they do, doubtless they wonder if confectioners in America still make that strange but pleasant article which once gave them such solace, the ice cream soda.

Nice Ogre!

TO THE casual reader following the proceedings of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners at its convention in Charleston, S. C., last week it must have appeared that the state commissioners were alternately flirting with the ogre of federal regulation and then running away from it—without being sure which way to run.

However, there is a vein of consistency in their actions which may yet furnish a key to the needed coördination of state authority with some new federal agency in the regulation of electrical and natural gas companies of interstate scope.

For the second year the association declared itself "unalterably opposed" to the policies of the Couzens bill which seeks to set up federal control over interstate transmission of electric power. Yet when the convention finds itself face to face with a condition over which state control has proved inadequate, as in the fifteen years' efforts of the Kansas Public Service Commission to regulate the price paid by a distributing company to an affiliated pipe-line company for natural gas from Oklahoma, it asks Congress to enact appropriate legislation to cover such cases.

The apparent inconsistency largely dissolves when one examines the cases and the resolutions more closely. In the resolution about the Couzens bill the declaration was against extension of federal authority which would interfere with the authority of the state commissions "in fields in which they are now adequately functioning."

This last phrase is susceptible of a wide latitude of interpretation. A few state commissioners of more provincial view might insist that state regulation is functioning adequately in the whole utility realm and that any federal action therefore would be interference. This view would be hard to substantiate.

A more reasonable interpretation is that this phrase qualifies or limits the stand of the state commissioners. It may mean they recognize that there are fields in which, due to legal limitations, they cannot "function adequately," as they have virtually admitted in requesting national legislation to control interstate motorbus operators.

In that event the question becomes one of dividing the field in which state and federal authorities may supplement each other. The resolution of the association may be taken not as a refusal to share the field but as a criticism of the way in which the division is about to be made.

The request for aid in the natural gas case offers a clue to what basis of division the state commissions might approve. There a distinction was made between the local distributing company and the large pipe-line company or interstate carrier of gas. The committee report was careful not to ask for federal regulation of the distributing company which sells gas in the homes of the consumers, but rather for federal regulation of the interstate carrier company and of the prices which it charges to the local companies. Perhaps the same distinction could be drawn between electrical companies.

Under a recent court decision in New York State, the commissioners believe the states unaided can exercise sufficient control over rates in those communities which, merely because they happen to be located near a state boundary, draw their gas or electricity from across the line. Under a federal regulation code too loosely drawn, the residents of many small towns of this type might have to go to Washington to get their rates established. But if sufficient care is taken in limiting the proposed federal regulation to those larger interstate transmission companies which seem beyond the reach of state commissions, the good will of the states and their officials may yet be gained for the proposal. In that case, the ogre of federal regulation might become a friendly draft horse.

Up, and Up, and Up—

THERE is in the English language a little word of two letters, "up"—and it habitually indulges in the most extraordinary behavior. It is high time that it should receive the recognition to which its versatility entitles it.

Theoretically, "up" denotes that direction tending away from the center of the earth. Actually, what does it not mean besides!

In certain localities its vagaries become so conspicuous as to attract attention. On Cape Cod, for instance, you bury *up* the garbage, you hug *up* a heated soapstone to keep warm on winter nights.

The cosmopolitan, who uses the little monosyllable discriminately, smiles at such colloquialisms. But he does not think it amusing when his wife tells him that the weather has cleared *up*, and he had better hurry *up*. Arrived at the office, he proceeds to call *up* a client and write *up* a report. He tells his secretary to look *up* a topic that he may study *up* a certain situation. Later, having made *up* his mind, he talks *up* a new idea which threatens to break *up* a meeting. At home, his wife will make *up* the beds, sweep *up* the rooms, beat *up* a cake, heat *up* the roast, wash *up* the dishes, ring *up* the grocer, and warm *up* the left-overs for lunch. His children must eat *up* their spinach and drink *up* their milk. Perhaps they will act *up* and cut *up*, being children. And even in view of the fact that *up* means away from the center of the earth, the cosmopolitan sees nothing amusing in this.

These are only a few of the gymnastics of which *up* is capable. Further, though one usually sits down, one may also sit *up*. One may sum *up* a situation, slip *up* in a detail, check *up* the facts, hunt *up* an old friend, wind *up* a story or a ball of yarn, run *up* a seam on the sewing machine or an account at the store, and pay *up* the latter. Whereupon the creditor cheers *up*.

And still only a fraction of the little word's possibilities has been mentioned. Many more will readily occur to anyone who will take but a few minutes to think them *up*.

Woman's Best Job in 1930

LONDON'S new Lady Mayoress is "happy when cooking." She said in a recent interview, on stepping up to what may be called the throne of the Mansion House, that ancient seat of civic government in the heart of London, "I don't believe very much in married women going in for public life. Marriage is a full-time job for a woman." But, in another great English city, namely, Manchester, a woman councilor, speaking of certain wives who had been deserted by unemployed husbands, said, "At the root of the whole trouble is the economic dependence of women. Every woman should be taught to earn her own living."

These two remarks are not so contradictory as they may seem. A woman who carries out to the full the job of home making has indeed a full-time occupation. Woman as a home maker has achieved dignity in home making and character building. In this advanced year, 1930, civilized mankind has learned much by unlearning a great deal more. Yet in this year there are many who would still say that woman's best job is the job of home making. Long ago Robert Burns spoke a truth in words something like these:

> To make a happy fireside clime
> For weans and wife,—
> That's the true pathos and sublime
> Of human life,

which is a broad hint to the husband—"the house-band"—that he is a home maker, too.

And now, in 1930, a year in which women have shown themselves superbly capable in public life, in business management, in the offices of governments, in the ability to keep international secrets, in natural science, in the leading of religious thought, in the armies of progress-makers, in the work of world communication, in aviation, translation, and forensic utterance, woman has proved beyond all controversy that wifehood is not her only job, that the home is not her only domain.

The words of the new Lady Mayoress of London who loves cooking, and of the woman councilor of Manchester, are both worthy of attention. Home making may indeed be a full-time job. But the old idea, in its narrow sense, that "woman's place is at home," is going down before the serene march of events which is gradually sweeping sex disqualification from public life. For her home making she is cherished and revered, but home making may not be the best job for all women at all times. All the jobs that woman has proved herself capable of doing well are woman's best jobs in 1930.

Conserving Film Talent

ONE sign that the motion picture is still in its youth is the film industry's wastefulness of talent. The apparent eagerness to squeeze quick profits out of popular players reminds one of the way the early lumbermen went through the primitive forests, intent only on turning trees into money, without regard for future yields. The lumber industry has gradually been learning the lesson that it must build for the future if it is to build well in the present, and the time is coming when the film producers will have to give a great deal of thought to the nurturing of talent.

Too long has the fast turnover method been used in the motion picture studios. Already the bad results of the "Wring-'em-out-and-throw-'em-away" policy are becoming evident. A famous player is imported from Europe, acts in one or two stories carefully tailored to bring out all his best qualities as an entertainer, and becomes an established favorite. Then follows an exploitation period of cheaply made, mediocre pictures that succeed in getting quick money but result in deterioration of the player's drawing power. Here is a distinct waste of future income for the sake of present profit. It is like spending the principal of a bank account, whereas a wisely handled investment may eventually double and triple in value.

Another instance is of a girl star, popular in gamin rôles, but kept so persistently in that one type of story that she finally has become trademarked, as it were, and the public is showing weariness with the repetition. Now the producers are putting into practice a long-contemplated campaign of weaning her away from the worn-out pattern. Their success will mean a real step in the conservation of talent.

Of late there have been several examples of too prolonged waiting before the start of such a campaign, and the players, once popular, have been dropped because they have lost their following through the fault, not of themselves, but of their managers. Sooner or later the lesson will be learned that taking "quick profits" is a poorer business policy, in the film industry as well as elsewhere, than building for sustained future prosperity.

Editorial Notes

The action of Flint, Mich., in inviting German war veterans to join in the Armistice Day parade might well be emulated by veterans of the Civil War in their next respective encampments. Surely they have reached in seventy-five years the same degree of amity which World War veterans have attained in twelve.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh learned at the child welfare conference in Washington what they may expect Junior to be when he is four years old. Probably even then he will expect to be taken up occasionally.

Pittsburgh has a new highway called KDKA Boulevard, after the radiocasting station. Sounds more appropriate for the not-far-distant air-highways.

Practical giving is wise, of course, but don't forget that Johnny might prefer to wear old shoes and have a train.

There, little Austin, don't you cry.
You'll find a parking place quicker than I.

When America Grows Up

HOW many persons realize, I wonder, that between 1800 and 1810 half of America's population was probably under sixteen years of age? Or that as late as 1870, practically half of the population was under twenty?

Perhaps it was the adolescent awkwardness of the young country that was responsible for the acidulous Mrs. Trollope writing her scathing account of "The Domestic Manners of the Americans" in 1832, and that caused Charles Dickens to pillory the land some years later. Captain Marryat's "A Diary in America," like other books of the time, finds this same youthfulness distinguishing the nation from the "old" world.

It is curious that few of the visitors in the class with those mentioned seem to have discovered the statistical secret of what they united in describing as the dominant national trait, optimistic energy. America seemed youthful, probably, chiefly because there were so many youths among its population. The prodigious number of children in the family of Dickens's day made the average age amazingly low. It is difficult even now not to feel a little good-natured animus against Dickens, Mrs. Trollope and those other sharp-tongued visitors for their obliviousness to certain basic facts behind the failings of the brash young country. After all, opening and subjugating a continent necessarily involves hard work. European observers could not, perhaps, quite forgive the successful young republic first, for being a republic, secondly, for being young, and thirdly, for being successful.

* * *

The spacious days of America's immaturity now appear to be ending. A variety of circumstances point to the development of what might be called a "grown-up" era. In the first place, the preliminary figures of the latest census show that population is no longer bounding ahead as it did formerly, and while the rate of increase is still high compared with European countries, it is low compared with amazing increases in America itself, in the past.

In the second place we find America at last shutting the doors to immigration. This new indication of maturity began with the quota act, and in the present temporary depression of 1930 has been carried further by restrictions under executive fiat. After all, it is being asked, why bring in outsiders when there is not enough work for the home folks? It might be noted that this question is being asked with some unanimity now for almost the first time since Christopher Columbus landed in the New World!

* * *

Finally, there is the realization that even though America's share of raw resources are lavish, they are not inexhaustible. It has taken a long time to find that out, so generous are nature's gifts. Indeed, they will still be the foundation for the country's continuing prosperity. In a world depending primarily on iron and coal, the United States has one-half of the known supplies of the one, and about one-half of the other. The ebullient young nation has run riot in its reserves of underground wealth, and this, accompanied always by a limited labor supply and a vast home market free of tariff barriers, has developed the necessity of labor-saving devices, mass production and most of the other phenomena characteristic of the American scene.

Such are some of the converging forces that point the direction in which the new and mature America will probably go. Once accept the fact that America is "growing up": that the age ratios of its population are destined to follow the European parallel, and one finds an extraordinary field for speculation. For example, about two-fifths of the well-nigh stationary population of France at present is in the age group of forty years or over, compared with a proportion of only about one-quarter in the equivalent age group in the United States!

With a maturing population, the national character will doubtless show some alteration. There will be a variety of social and economic problems as a consequence too, no doubt; but considering the matter of national character alone it might be fair to say, briefly, that while America's motion picture houses in 1960 will doubtless be as crowded with youth as ever—even by that time there will probably be a proportionately larger adult audience interested in art, music and literature!

* * *

It is a curious fact that in predictions of the future it is always the supposedly drab and unimaginative economists and actuaries who indicate with best show of reliability the kind of country that America will become. Some of the pictures are quite cheerful. One school of economists even hints at a sort of Utopia, and a leading exponent of this faith, curiously enough, is the engineer, Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover's name is not normally associated with flights of poetic fancy, but, if one reads between the lines, a succession of his recent speeches indicates an idealistic hope for the future, based on very practical and concrete considerations.

The background of this picture is the supposition that with a slowing down of population and a speeding up of production there should be a greater and greater commodity wealth to be distributed. The standard of living should rise, as it has been rising for centuries, but at an accelerated rate. This is the foundation for what might be called the "Hoover school" of philosophy. The new economic theory runs counter to old ideas, chiefly in the fact that it was formerly contended that population would forever outrun consumption, and that hungry mouths would always limit human progress—whereas today it is found, on the contrary, that there are actually surpluses of most commodities.

* * *

But although this picture of the economic utopia has attractive possibilities, there is one catch in it. Production of more commodities will not do any good if the people cannot buy them. In other words, the purchasing fund of the consumers must keep pace with the creative power of the producers, which is simply another way of saying that the benefits of mass production must be widely distributed.

In a recent speech, Mr. Hoover went out of his way to attack the idea that America's standard of living is too high. According to his views, it must become higher and higher! If there is not a diffusion of wealth among the masses, if there is merely a concentration at the top, then purchasing power drops, commodity gluts occur, and business stagnation ensues.

Human existence was simpler in the day of Dickens and Mrs. Trollope! Economists of those times would have been astounded at the modern theory that there must be more wages with which to buy more goods, and more leisure with which to enjoy them. To them it would have seemed an absurd paradox. And yet as America comes of age the motto of the new era seems to be, "Distribute the benefits of mass production!" It is not very fruitful, perhaps, to preach this doctrine in the midst of a temporary slump, but from the long-range view that seems to be the course which the nation must pursue.

R. L. S.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Social Tranquillity Restored

ALTHOUGH the new provisional government has been but a short time in office—having had but a few weeks in which to recover from political and social chaos—already there is evident a marked change in the manner of the general public. There is more courtesy in the streets, less infraction of the traffic regulations, the policemen on point duty carry out their work with a new zeal, and there is everywhere an agreeable atmosphere of tranquillity. Impressive social functions are once more in order. Ambassadors and Ministers, presenting their credentials, are received with all the old pomp and splendor, the presidential escort of mounted grenadiers in their splendid red and blue uniforms are on guard at Government House; while the public attending the race meetings of the Jockey Club, in Palermo, is once more remarkable for its social prestige.

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Miniature Golf Is Introduced

"Baby golf," or Tom Thumb golf, would seem to have found favor, even in Buenos Aires, where the first course was formally opened a short time ago. This new course is situated in a vacant lot at the center of the city, transformed by the nurserymen into a veritable garden. Since golf itself is tremendously popular in Argentina—Argentines, particularly the women, playing a remarkably good game—there is every reason to believe that its close kin, "baby golf," will prove as absorbing.

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Enjoying Beauties of the Parks

Visitors to Buenos Aires during the present spring season have been loud in their praise of the wealth of color displayed in the plazas and gardens. Spring is indeed the pleasantest time of the year in Buenos Aires, for the sky is mild and blue, the river-blown breezes are soft, and everywhere the orchards blossom in rose and white. The pale yellow bloom of the mimosa trees contrasts sharply with the vivid blossoms of the wistaria, here called by the more romantic name of glicina, while in the gardens of the suburbs sweet peas, marigolds and jessamine flower in profusion. On the islands of the Delta of the Tigre, famed for their peach and quince orchards, one is enchanted by the blaze of rose color in all its different shades.

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Pensions for Blind Considered

The Chamber of Deputies was recently presented with a bill concerning several improvements in the condition of the blind. The principal suggestion was that a pension be paid to every blind person, without distinction of sex, the pension to amount to 30 per cent of the minimum wage paid by the nation to its employees. In the case of a father or a husband, this pension was to be augmented by a sum no less than half of the pension. In order to qualify, each applicant must prove that either he or those responsible for him are devoid of all means of sustenance; that he is of good conduct; that he lives in Argentina and, if under forty years of age, is able to read and write in Braille. Any pensioner who begged in the streets was to have his pension suspended six months for the first offense, two years for the second, and completely suspended for the third time. It is proposed that the costs of the fund should be defrayed by a tax on betting at the Buenos Aires race course, an annual subsidy from the state and private donations.

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Additional Bridle Paths Planned

Although Argentina is noted for its fine horses—and the popular belief is that Argentines can ride before they can walk—there are few opportunities for riding in Buenos Aires. Here riding is as expensive as in any other city in the world, and there is only the park at Palermo in which to exercise horses. This park is well planned, shady and secluded, but it lacks bridle paths. The Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires has already made a special visit to Palermo, in order that the opening up of new paths may be begun as soon as possible. This is an improvement which will be greatly appreciated.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Education in the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial, entitled "Is Education a Menace?" which appeared in the Monitor for October 11, reminded me of a topic which was much discussed in the South a few years ago. It concerned education, as it was being applied to the American Negro.

Many splendid schools, equipped to provide a practical education in almost every profession and trade, are now being maintained in the southern states. Atlanta ranks, in such educational work, among the outstanding cities of the South. The expressed fear has been that education ruins the individual Negro for menial service, yet that racial and social distinctions prevent him from holding positions of greater refinement. Thus the contention maintained in this case claims that there is danger of producing an idle educated thought, which will grow restless and resentful, and even ungovernable without suppression. The anxiety, in these cases, might tend to produce a doubt as to whether education is really desirable to the end of lifting the human race out of physical drudgery. Surely there should be an end to all such anxiety, and that without delay.

If higher education tends to constructive thinking, by which man's capacity and dominion over material problems and limitations become more apparent, then there can be no argument against it. Otherwise it would be like saying a thing is "too good to be true," when, in reality, such a thing could not be.

One could hardly reason seriously that the benefits to be derived from increasing opportunities can be advantageously dealt with by limiting an understanding of them.

Tulsa, Okla. JOHN RALPH GRIFFITH.

Mary's Lamb Up to Date

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not recall just where I heard it, but here is a little parody which committees for the abatement of the smoke nuisance may use as they see fit:

> Mary had a little lamb;
> His fleece was black as soot,
> And everywhere that Mary went
> His sooty foot he put.

Try reading the last line fast. (Miss) ISAS KORNER.

San Francisco, Calif.